Clapham Church
will contain
by Measurement
allowing 18 Inches to
each Person
1411
by Pew Lettings
941
Loose Seats 183
1124

Chapel
Measurement by
Lettings the same
725

1826

Church & Chapel
Apauls will
contain by
Measurement
including loose
Seats

2228

The Population
of the Parish
taken by 6
Districts —

April 19th 1826

Mr Loat Mr Caddale

Mr Beddome & Phillips

Clement & Batten

Vass & Mills

Alnutt & Hughes

8588 total

population

Census in

1801 — 3864

1811 — 5083

1821 — 7157

1826 8588

No of Houses in
Chatham 1826
Inhabited 1312
Empty Houses 116
1428

Bridge of
Rochester
1720 ft long
Stone & Brick 52 ft wide

Waterloo
1120 ft long
42 ft wide
Stone

1432.a.24

CHRONOLOGY;

OR, THE

HISTORIAN's VADE-MECUM

ABRIDGED:

WHEREIN

Every Occurrence in Ancient and Modern Hiſtory is alphabetically recorded, with the Dates affixed; and rendered exceedingly accurate, by a careful comparing of one Hiſtorian with another.

Deſigned for the Pocket, in order to ſet Perſons right in Converſation.

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN TRUSLER.

The Thirteenth Edition, with conſiderable Additions.

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M DCC XC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE events of different reigns, as they aroſe, may be found, by turning to the reſpective kings one after another.

With reſpect to dates, no notice is taken of the old ſtile, but they are regulated according to the new; thus Jan. 1741-2, is called 1742.

Names to which St. is prefixed, if not found by the firſt letter of the name, may under the word Saint.

This volume ſerves as a complete index to all the hiſtories of England extant, by referring to the years in which occurrences happened. The years are generally marked in the margins of the various hiſtories.

Kings of England ſince the Conqueſt.

Began to reign.	Began to reign.
1066, William the Conqueror.	1485, Richard III.
1087, William II.	1485, Henry VII.
1100, Henry I.	1509, Henry VIII.
1135, Stephen.	1547, Edward VI.
1154, Henry II.	1553, Mary.
1189, Richard I.	1558, Elizabeth.
1199, John.	1603, James I.
1216, Henry III.	1625, Charles I.
1279, Edward I.	Cromwell, *uſurper.*
1307, Edward II.	1649, Charles II.
1327, Edward III.	1685, James II.
1377, Richard II.	1689, William and Mary.
1399, Henry IV.	1702, Anne.
1413, Henry V.	1714, George I.
1422, Henry VI.	1727, George II.
1461, Edward IV.	1760. George III.
1483, Edward V.	

The Royal Family of England.

K. George born, Ju. 4, 1738.
Q. Charlotte, May 19, 1744.
G. P. of Wal. Aug. 12, 1762.
D. of York, Aug. 16, 1769.
D. of Clar. Aug. 21, 1765.
Charl. Prs. Roy. Sep. 29, 1766.
P. Edward, Nov. 2, 1767.
Prs. Aug. Sop. Nov. 8, 1768.
Prs. Elizabeth, May 22, 1771.
P. Auguſtus Fred. Jan. 27, 1772.
P. Erneſt Aug. June 5, 1774.
P. Adol. Fred. Feb. 24, 1774.
Prs. Mary, April 25, 1776.
Prs. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.
Prs. Amelia, Aug. 7, 1783.

King's Brothers and Siſter.

Prs. Aug. born Aug. 11, 1737; married to the D. of Brunſwick, Jan. 16, 1764.

Wm. Henry, D. of Glouceſter, born Nov. 25, 1743; married Maria, Count. Dow. of Waldegrave, 1766; by whom he has Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; Wm. Fred. born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776.

Hen. Frederick, D. of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745. married Mrs. Horton, Oct. 1771.

THE

HISTORIAN's VADE-MECUM.

AARON, born 1575, died 1453 before Chriſt.
Abbots, of Reading, Glaſtonbury, and St. John's, Colcheſter, hanged and quartered for denying the king's ſupremacy, 1539.
Abbotsbury-abbey, Dorſetſhire, built, 1026.
Aberconway-caſtle, Carnarvonſhire, built 1284.
Abercorn, Scots earldom of, created, 1606 (name Hamilton).
Aberdeen, Scots earldom of, created, 1682 (name Gordon).
Abergavenny, baronry of, created 1295 (name Nevil).
Aberlemno, Scotland, ſtones, erected by the ancient Scots.
Aberration of the fixed ſtars diſcovered, 1727.
Aberyſtwith-caſtle, built under Henry I. burnt, 1142.
Abingdon-abbey, built by Ethelwold, biſhop of Sherborn, 958.
Abingdon, Berks, incorporated about 1555.
Abingdon, earldom of, created 1682 (name Bertie).
Aborigines, or people of Latium, founded 1330 bef. Xt. See Latium.
Aboyne, Scots earldom of, created, 1660 (name Gordon).
Abraham called, which began the 430 years of ſojourning, 1921; entertained three angels, 1897; offered up his ſon Iſaac, then 25 years old, 1871; died 1821 before Chriſt, aged 175.
Abrahamians, aroſe about 790.
Abſalom defeated and killed by Joab, 1023 before Chriſt.
Abſtinents, a ſect, aroſe under Tatien, 170.
Acacians, followers of Acacius, flouriſhed about 350.
Academies, were founded as follows:
Berlin, Royal Society, 1700. A literary ſociety was incorporated with it, 1744; academy of Princes, 1703.
Bologna, Italy, for phyſic, mathematics, 1690; arts and ſciences, 1714.
Breſt, military, 1682.
Caen, Normandy, of *belles lettres*, 1705.
Copenhagen, of polite arts, 1753.
Cortona, Etruſcan, for antiquities, 1726.
Dublin, of arts, 1750.
Erfunt, Thuringia, of ſciences, 1755.
Florence, of *belles lettres*, by Latini, 1272; of Umidi, for poetry, 1549; *De la Cruſca*, 1582.
Geneva, medical, 1715.
Germany, medical, 1617, *Naturæ Curioſi*, 1652.
Haerlem, Holland, of ſciences, 1760.
Liſbon, royal, hiſtorical, 1722.
London, royal, of arts, Dec. 10, 1768.
Lyons, of ſciences, 1700.
Madrid, royal, for language, 1714; for painting, &c. 1753.
Mantua, for ſciences, 1704.
Marſeilles, for *belles lettres*, 1726.
Maſſachuſets-Bay, for arts, &c, 1780.
Milan, for ſciences, 1719.
Naples, Roſſana, 1540; of ſciences, 1560.
Niſmes, royal, 1682.
Padua, of the *Ricovrati* about 1610.
Palermo, medical, 1645.
Paris, the Sorbonne, 1256; of St. Luke, for painting, 1391; of Verona, for muſic, 1543; for eloquence, &c. 1635; *belles lettres*, 1663; of painting, 1664; two of ſciences, 1666; royal, of muſic, 1669; of architecture, 1671; of ſurgery, 1731; of agriculture, 1761.
Parma,

Parma, *Innominati*, 1550; of *Gremina*, 1560.
Perouſa, *Inſenſati*, 1561; of *Filigirti*, 1574.
Petersburgh, of ſciences, 1724.
Rome, *Umoriſti*, 1611; of the *Fantaſtici*, 1625; of the *Infecondi*, 1653; for painting, 1665; of *Arcadi*, for poetry, &c. &c. 1698.
English, 1752.
Stockholm, of ſciences, 1750; of *belles lettres*, &c. 1753.
Toulon, military, 1682.
Upſal, of antiquities, about 1633.
Venice, medical, 1701.
Warſaw, of languages, 1753.
See Society.

Acapulco ſhip, taken by Anſon; brought home, Ju. 14, 1744.
Accidents, dreadful.
The amphitheatre fell in at Fidena, & killed 50,000 people, 26.
At Bedford aſſizes, 18 perſons were killed, and many hurt, by the fall of a ſtair-caſe, 1438.
At Oxford aſſizes, 300 perſons caught the gaol-diſtemper and died, 1577.
The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a ſlice of the Alps falling, and near 2200 periſhed, 1618.
A magazine blew up at Gravelins, & killed 3000 people, 1654.
Three ſhips of war with Sir Cloudeſley Shovel wrecked on Scilly iſles, and all periſhed, Oct. 1707.
A fire happened at Burwell, Cambridgeſhire, at a puppet-ſhew, and 150 perſons loſt their lives, 1724.
The roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during ſervice, and killed 60 perſons, Oct. 19, 1742.
The lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greateſt part of the jury, and a number of ſpectators, caught the gaol-diſtemper at the Old Bailey, London, and died, May 1750.
Fr. George ſhip of war, burnt off Liſbon, 485 periſhed, 1758.
At the fireworks at Paris, the people trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a ſcaffold erected over the river alſo broke down, and hundreds were drowned: near 1000 perſons loſt their lives, April 21, 1770.
Some gunpowder under a room at Chester, where a puppet-ſhew was exhibiting, took fire, 40 were killed and 70 wounded, 1772.
At Abbeville, France, 100 houſes and 150 perſons deſtroyed, by gunpowder, Nov. 1773.
Six hundred perſons killed at Bourbon-les-bains, France, by a church giving way, during maſs, Sept. 14, 1778.
The London Eaſt-Indiaman run down by the Ruſſel man of war, ſunk, and 110 perſons periſhed, Dec. 28, 1778.
Swan ſloop of war ſunk off Waterford, 130 periſhed, 1782.
Royal George of 100 guns ſunk at Spithead, 400 ſeamen and 200 women were drowned, Auguſt 29, 1782.
See Amſterdam, Cadiz, Veſpers, Halſwell.
Achaia, peopled by Achaeus 1080 before Chriſt.
Accolade, an ancient ceremony uſed before the conqueſt, given in conferring knighthood.
Achilles died, 1184 before Chriſt.
Acra, taken by the Cruſaders, 1191.
Acts of the apoſtles written in 63.

Adamites, a ſect eſtabliſhed by Prodicus, 130; the Adamites, or multipliers, another ſect, roſe under Tanchelin at Antwerp, 1124.

Addiſon, Joſeph, born 1671, died 1719.

Adminiſtrator, none known till the 31ſt of Edward III.

Admiral, Office of, firſt eſtabliſhed by the Sicilians; next by the Genoeſe; Lord high, held by commiſſion ſince Nov. 1709.

Admiralty-court, inſtituted 1347; incorporated 1772.

Adopting of children cuſtomary among the ancient Romans.

Adrian, the emperor, viſited Britain 117, and built his rampart 80 miles long between Tyne and Solway-Frith, 138.

Adultery puniſhed in the Heptarchy, by publicly whipping the woman; by cutting off the noſe and ears, 1031. An act paſſed for making this and inceſt capital for the firſt offence, and fornication capital for the ſecond, May 14, 1650.

Advent, firſt appointed by Pope Felix III. 487.

Aediles firſt created at Rome, 971 before Chriſt. See Rome.

Aenigmas are of great antiquity. See Judges xiv. 12, 13.

Aereoſtatic globe; Montgolfier firſt aſcended in one at Paris 1783; the firſt ſeen in England Sept. 15, 1784.

Aetna, irruption of, 1323, 1669, 1695. 1754.

Affirmation, Quakers, accepted by act of Parliament as an oath, 1702.

African com. chart. granted, 1673: completed, 1695. See Slaves.

Aganoclites, fanatics, aroſe, 701.

Agaric, the ſtyptic power of, diſcovered by Breſſard, 1750.

Agathocles, king of Sicily, flouriſhed 307 before Chriſt.

Age of the world. The 1ſt from Adam to Noah; the 2d from Noah to Abraham; the 3d from Abraham to Moſes; the 4th from Moſes to Solomon; the 5th from Solomon to Cyrus; the 6th from Cyrus to Chriſt. See Era, Time.

Age, Auguſtan, commenced Feb. 14, 27 before Chriſt; middle age is from about the 4th to the 15th century.

Aggleſtone, Purbeck, was a rock-idol in the Britiſh age.

Agnus Dei, brought into the miſſal by Pope Sergius I.

Agrarian law, introduced at Rome 486 before Chriſt.

Agriculture, invented by Triptolemy, about 1600 before Chriſt.

Aileſbury, earldom of, created 1776 (name Brudenell).

Aineguille, mines diſcovered there, 1770.

Air-balloon. See Aereoſtatic globe.

Air-guns invented, 1656.

Air-pump, invented by Othoguerike, a German, 1672.

Aix-le-Chapelle built by Charlemagne, 795.

Albemarle, earlom of, created 1696 (name Keppel).

Albigines, a ſect in Languedoc, in the 12th century.

Alcantara, bridge of, built about 98.

Aldborough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1777 (name Stratford).

Aldermen, firſt appointed, 882.

Alderney. See Jerſey.

Alexander the Great, born 356, ſucceeded Philip 395, defeated Darius 334, founded the Grecian empire 331, died 323 before Chriſt.

Alexandria in Egypt, built by Alexander 335; taken by Caeſar 46 before Chriſt; taken by Diocletian 295, by the Perſians 615, by the Saracens, 640.

Alfhelm murdered, by order of Edric, 1009.

Alfred, fourth son of Ethelwolf, born 849; succeeded his brother Ethelred I. on the throne of England, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882; divided England into counties and hundreds, built the university of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, the origin of *Common Law*; died 900; and was succeeded by his second son, Edward the Elder. See Knighthood.

Alfred, son of Ethelred II. his eyes were put out, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1036, where he died soon after.

Algebra first known in Europe, 1494; letters in algebraic calculation made use of, 1590.

Algiers, a Roman province, 44 before Christ; afterwards it became independent, till seized by the Spaniards, 1516. Some time after it became the property of the Turks.

Allen, Irish viscount, created 1717 (name Allen).

Allington-castle, Kent, built about 1154.

All-Saints, festival of, instituted, 835.

All-Souls, festival of, established, 998.

All-Souls college, Oxford, founded by Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury, 1437 (40 fellows).

Allum brought to perfection, 1609, and here established; mines discovered in Italy, 1460; at Donegal, Ireland, 1757.

Alnwick-abbey, Northumberland, founded, 1147.

Alnager, King's, seems to have originated, 1197.

Alphabet, consisting of 24 letters, adopted by the Athenians 399 before Xt. Before this, the alphabet, consisting of 16 letters, was in use.

Alphonsine tables composed 1253.

Alps. See Accidents.

Alresford, Hants, destroyed by fire, 1660; twice since.

Altamont, Irish earldom of, created 1771 (name Browne).

Altars, instituted about 117; first christian one erected in Britain, 634; first consecrated, 1334.

Amazons, the, made an irruption into Attica, about 1290 before Xt.

Ambassadors first protected here by law, March 1709.

Amber, a medicine many years before Christ.

Amberley-castle, Sussex, built, 1374.

Ambersbury-nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.

Amen and hallelujah said to be introduced by the prophet Haggai.

America, discovered by Columbus, 1492; South America, by Americanus, 1497; North America, by Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled under James I. Pacquet-boats established between Old and New Spain, with the lib. of trading, 1764; free tr. opened betw. O. & N. Spain by the Str. of Magellan, 1774; several viceroys appointed in Sp. America, 1776; thirteen colonies declared themselves independent of the English crown, July 4, 1776; first bishop appointed, 1784.

Amethysts found at Kerry in Ireland, 1755.

Amherst, barony of, created 1776 (name Amherst).

Amicable Society, Serjeant's Inn, chartered, 1706.

Amos prophesied, 787 before Christ.

Amphictionic council, founded 1522 before Christ.

Amphitheatre at Rome, planned by Augustus, built by Vespasian.

Amsterdam

Amſterdam opera-houſe burnt, and ſeven perſons loſt, 1722.
Anabaptiſts firſt appeared under Storck & Muntzer in Germany, 1525; appeared in England, 1549. Four Dutchmen burnt for hereſy, 1538; ſome impriſoned for a plot againſt Oliver Cromwell, 1657; an inſurrection of them under Venner, Jan. 6, 1662; firſt meeting-houſe in London, 1640.
Anagrams, known, 280 before Chriſt.
Analy, Iriſh viſ. created 1789 (name Gore).
Ananias and his wife Sapphira ſtruck dead, 33.
Anathema, the firſt, brought into the church, 387.
Anatomy reſtored, 1550; of plants made known, 1680.
Ancaſter, dukedom of, created 1715 (name Bertie).
Anchorets, order of, inſtituted, 1255.
Anchors of ſhips invented, 578.
Andre, major, hanged by the Americans, Oct. 2, 1780.
Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69; feſtival inſtituted, 359.
Andrew, St. archbiſhop of, hanged at Stirling, 1571.
Andronicus Livius, Latin poet, flouriſhed 240 before Chriſt.
Angleſey, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Jul. Agricola, 76.
Angria, the pirate, and his family ſeized, 1750.
Ann Boleyn, married Henry VIII. Nov. 1532; crowned, June 1, 1533; beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.
Ann of Cleves, Henry VIII. fourth wife, died July 15, 1557.
Ann, queen, ſecond daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to the prince of Denmark, 1683; loſt her ſon George duke of Glouceſter by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; ſucceeded her brother-in-law William III. on the throne, March 8, 1702; ſettled the firſt fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704; crowned, April 23 following; died Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49; and was ſucceeded by her ſecond couſin, George I. elector of Hanover.
Annals eſtabliſhed, 1392.
Annandale, Scots marquiſate of, created 1701, (name Johnſton).
Anneſley, Iriſh earldom created, 1789 (name Anneſley).
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary firſt obſerved, 350.
Anointing, firſt uſed at the coronation of Alfred, 872.
Anſon, admiral lord, died 1762.
Anthems firſt introduced, 386.
Anthony, Mark, died 87 years before Chriſt, aged 56.
Antigallican's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
Antigua ſettled by the Engliſh, 1666.
Antimony had no place in medicine before the 14th century, brought into vogue about 1520.
Antioch in Syria, built by Seleucus, 300; 100,000 people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Chriſt.
Antiochus, maſſacred 80,000 of the people of Jeruſalem for revolting, 170; put the Maccabees to death, 168 before Chriſt.
Antipodes, the notion of, firſt ſtarted by Plato.
Antiquarians, a college of, eſtabliſhed in Ireland, 700.
Antique refers to things, between 336 before and 600 aft. Xt.
Antiquities, Britiſh, before the invaſion of Caeſar, are dubious.
Antrim, Iriſh marquis of, created 1789 (name Macdonne).
Antwerp, a riſing of the Proteſtants there, 1572; trade of, transferred to Amſterdam, 1685; taken by the French May 31, 1746.
Apelles, the Greek painter flouriſhed, 334 before Chriſt.

Apocalypſe excluded from the canon by the counsil of Laodicea, about 360; received again by that of Trent, 1545.
Apocrypha, hiſtory of, ends 135 before Chriſt.
Apollo, Temple of, founded, 434 before Chriſt.
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1712.
Apparitors firſt inſtituted, about 1234.
Appeals firſt made from Engl. to the Pope, 1138; forbad. 1532.
Appian way from Rome to Capua, made, 312, before Chriſt.
Apple-trees, two kinds, brought from Syria to Italy, 9 bef. Xt.
Apricots and artichokes brought into England, 1578.
Aquitaine annexed to the crown of France, 1370; title of duke of, claimed by the crown of England, ever ſince it was conquered by Henry V. 1418.
Arabians, made no figure in hiſtory till 622; when they took the name of Saracens; which ſee.
Arbuthnot, Scots viſcount, created 1641 (name Arbuthnot.)
Archangel, the paſſage to, diſcovered by the Engliſh, 1553; but not traded to till about 1569.
Archbiſhops were not known in the Eaſt, till about 320.
Archdeacon, the firſt appointed in England, about 1075.
Archery, introduced by the Saxons about 447; dropt immediately after the conqueſt, but revived by the Cruſaders. See Bow, Yew-tree.
Architecture firſt carried to any tolerable pitch by the Tyrians; the Greeks derived it from them, the Romans from the Greeks, and we from the Romans; practiſed here, 1209.
Ardchattan-priory in Scotland, founded, 1230.
Arden, Iriſh barony, created 1770 (name Perceval).
Areopagus, ſenate of, eſtabl. under the Cecrops, 1509 bef. Xt.
Argonautic expedition. See Ilium.
Argos, kingdom of, began under Inachus, 1856 before Xt. *i. e.* 1080 years before the firſt Olympiad.
Argyle, marquis of, beheaded in Scotland, May 27, 1661.
Argyle, earl of, invaded Scotland, May, 1685; defeated, and executed at Edinburgh, June 30 following.
Argyle, Scots dukedom of, created 1701 (name Campbell).
Arians aroſe from their leader Arius, who died 336; the doctrine of, the ruling religion in the weſt, 493; exploded in Spain, 589.
Arioſto born, 1447, died, 1533.
Ariſtodemus, king of the Meſſenians, ſlain, about 715 years before Chriſt.
Ariſtotle, died 322 before Chriſt, aged 63.
Arithmetic brought into Europe from Arabia, 991; decimal invented 1470.
Armada, Spaniſh, arrived in the Chan. 1588, broke by a ſtorm.
Armagh, founded by St. Patrick, 472; conſtituted an arch-bpk. with Dublin, Caſhel, and Tuam, by Card. Papyro, 1142.
Armenia, part of the Median empire till 224 before Chriſt; now ſubject to the Turks and Perſians.
Aminianiſm, taught by Vorſtius the diſciple of Arminius, 1611.
Armorica, France, was colonized by the Britons, 387; Leſſer Brittany continued a kingdom till 874, when it was changed to a duchy; by Francis I.
Arms. See Muſquets, Guns, Swords.
Arms, French, firſt quartered with the Engliſh, 1358.

Arms, coats of, in vogue and hereditary, about 1192. See Heraldry.
Army, first ſtanding one, in modern times, eſtabliſhed in France, 1445; introd. here 1638; declared illegal, 1679. See Troops, Yeomen.
Arran, Iriſh earldom of, created 1762 (name Gore).
Arras, taken by the French from the Spaniards, Auguſt, 1654.
Array, commiſſion of, to raiſe a militia, iſſued, 1422.
Arreſts, act paſſed to prevent vexatious ones, 1733.
Arſacidae, aſſaſſins, cut off by the Tartars, 1257.
Arthur, king of Brittain died 542, aged 70.
Arthur, eldeſt ſon of Henry VII. born, 1486; married to Catharine of Spain, Nov. 12, 1501; died, April 2, 1502.
Artichokes. See Apricots.
Articles of religion, 42 publiſhed by the clergy, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; royal declaration prefixed to them, 1628; 104 drawn up by abp. Uſher for Ireland, 1615; eſtabliſhed and received, 1634.
Artificers, &c. prohibited from leaving England, 1736.
Artillery company inſtituted, 1610.
Arundel, barony of, created 1605 (name Arundel).
Arundel-caſtle, Suſſex, built by the Saxons.
Arundel, earldom of, held by preſcription; of courſe the oldeſt.
Arundelian tables, ſaid to have been ſculptured 264 before Chriſt; found in the iſle of Paros, about 1610; purchaſed by L. Arundel, and given to the univerſity of Oxford.
Aruſpices, the inſtitution borrowed from the Tuſcans.
Aſhburton, barony of, created 1782 (name Dunning).
Aſcenſion-day, eſtabliſhed about 68.
Aſcue, Ann, burnt for hereſy, 1546.
Aſhbrook, Iriſh viſcount, created 1751 (name Flower).
Aſhburnham, earldom of, created 1730 (name Aſhburnham).
Aſhby-de-la-zouch-caſtle, built before 1399; demoliſh. 1648.
Aſhdown church, built, 1020.
Aſh-Wedneſday, faſt of, inſtituted by Felix III. 487.
Aſparagus firſt introduced into England, 1602.
Aſs, The, is of Arabian extraction.
Aſſaſſination plot for killing K. William, diſcovered Feb. 1696.
Aſſaſſinations countenanced in France, and Scotland during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. See Murder.
Aſſaſſins, a body of men whoſe profeſſion was murder; extirpated by the Tartars 1257.
Aſſize, judges of. See Circuits.
Aſſumption of the Virgin, feaſt inſtituted, 813.
Aſſurance-office, charter granted to the Lond. and royal. 1716.
Aſſyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2084 before Chriſt, laſted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Aſſyrians of Babylon, thoſe of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes. Conquered by the Turks, 1637.
Aſtapiatis, a people of Spain, flouriſhed, 209 before Chriſt.
Aſton, Scots barony of, created 1682 (name Aſton)
Aſtronomy, firſt ſtudied by the Moors, and brought into Europe, 1201; modern, taken up by Copernicus. Books of aſtro-

nomy and geometry deſtroyed, as infected with magic, 5 Edward VI. 1552.
Athanaſius, St. died 373, aged 73.
Athelſtan, king of Kent, 848; died about 853.
Athelſtan, the natural ſon, and ſucceſſor of Edward the Elder, crowned king of England, 925; but oppoſed by one of Edward's ſons, by his ſecond queen; invaded Scotland, and brought Conſtantine to ſubjection, 936; reduced the Welch, 939, and Exeter and Scilly, 940; died at Gloucester, 941; and was ſucceeded by his brother, Edmund I. ſon of Edward by his laſt queen.
Athens, founded by the Cecrops, 1571; kingdom of, ended in Codrus, and governed by Archons, 1070; city taken by Xerxes, 480; fell into the hands of the Romans, 87 before Chriſt. The Venetians got poſſeſſion of it, 1204; the Turks, 1687.
Athlone, Iriſh earldom of, created 1691 (name Ginkell).
Athol, Scots dukedom of, created 1703 (name Murray).
Atkinſon, Chriſt. expelled from the Houſe of Commons, 1784.
Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, baniſhed, 1723.
Attica, made a republic by Theſeus 1259, before Chriſt.
Attila, king of the Huns, 434; ravaged the Rom. emp. 447; died, 454.
Attraction, the idea of, firſt given by Kepler, 1605.
Auhern, Wilts, burnt (72 houſes) Sept. 12, 1760.
Auctions ſcarce known before 1706; a duty on 1777.
Audley, barony of, created 1296 (name Thickneſſe Touchit).
Audley, lord, beheaded for ſodomy, 1631.
Auguſtin, St. ſent to convert the Britons, 597; ſoon after, made the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury; died 604.
Auguſtine's, St. monaſtery, Canterbury, founded 605.
Auguſtine friars firſt appeared in England, about 1250; eſtabliſhed by P. Alex. IV. 1256; their church granted to the Germ. Lutherans 1551.
Auguſtine Canons founded 395; came into England about 1105.
Auckland, Iriſh barony, created, 1789, (name Eden).
Aurelian, Roman emperor, murdered, 275.
Aurora frigate, loſt in her paſſage to India, 1771.
Aurora Borealis, firſt ſeen, 1715; electricity of, diſcov. 1769.
Auſtria, conquered, by the Avarians, about 600.
Auſtrian family, preſent one, began in Germany, 1273.
Avignon, bridge, begun 1176; finiſhed 1188.
Aylesbury, Bucks, incorporated, 1554.
Aylesford, earldom of, created 1714; (name Finch).
Aylmer, Iriſh barony of, created 1718 (name Aylmer).
Aylmouth-caſtle, built by Ida, firſt king of Northumberland.
Ayſgarth-bridge, Yorkſhire, built 1593.
Azores, the iſlands of, firſt ſeen, 1449.

BABEL, tower of, began to be built 2247 before Chriſt, which continued building 40 years; when God confounded the builders language, and diſperſed them into different nations: thence aroſe the difference of languages, the diſperſion of the people, and the forming of empires.
Babington, &c. hanged for conſpiring to kill Q. Eliz. 1586.
Babylon, kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Chriſt.

Babyloniſh captivity, the firſt, 606, the ſecond, 599 bef. Xt.
Bacchanalia, celebrated by the Athenians before the Olympiads.
Bacon, lord chancellor, died 1626, aged 66.
Baden, congreſs at, 1714.
Baeotian war commenced 379, ended 366 before Chriſt.
Bagdat built, 762, taken by the Tartars 1258.
Bagot, barony of, created 1780 (name Bagot).
Bagpipe, The, is of great antiquity.
Bahama iſlands not known till 1667; ſettled, 1718.
Baize manufacture brought from Flanders, ſettled at Colcheſter, 1660.
Baking became a profeſſion about 170 bef. Chriſt. See Bread.
Balambangan, ceded to the Engliſh, 1762.
Balbeck, built 145, deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1759.
Balcarras, Scots barony of, created 1651 (name Lindſay).
Baliol-college, Oxford, founded 1262 (12 fellows).
Ballenden, Scots barony of, created 1661 (name Ballenden).
Balmerino, See Kilmarnock.
Balſhazzar ſaw the hand writing on the wall, 538 bef. Chriſt.
Balls, Cannon, made of ſtone, 1514.
Bamborough-caſtle, Northumberland, built by Ina. 559.
Banbury, chartered by Mary; and James I.
Band, lawyers, introduced under James I. The clergyman's came into uſe with the Puritans under Cromwell.
Banff, Scots barony of, created 1642 (name Ogilvie).
Bangor, Iriſh viſcount, created 1780 (name Ward).
Bangor biſhoprick founded, and cathedral built, about 516.
Bank-ſtock, 3 per cent. ann. created 1726; 3 per cent. conſol. ditto, 1731; 3 per cent. red. ditto, 1746; 3 per cent. ann. payable at the South-ſea-houſe, 1751; 3 and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. ditto, 1761; 4 per cent. conſ. ditto, 1762.
Bank, the firſt public, was at Venice, about 1550; bank of England eſtabliſhed, 1693; their notes at 20 per cent. diſc. 1696; houſe built, 1732; old Scotch bank created, 1695; royal ditto, 1727; made their payments in ſilver for delay, 1745. See Paper Credit.
Bank, million, a partnerſhip ſince 1721.
Bankers were formerly goldſmiths, with whom merchants lodged their caſh, on the diſcredit of the Royal Mint, 1645, which was uſed for this purpoſe before.
Bankrupts firſt laws, 34 Henry VIII.
Banquo, murdered by Macbeth, 1050.
Banns, See marriage.
Baptiſm, practiſed by immerſion till about 100; ſponſors firſt inſtituted in the time of perſecution, 130. See Godfathers.
Barbadoes ſettled, 1625; almoſt deſtroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 1780.
Barbary merchants. See Turkey company.
Barbers profeſſion brought to Rome from Sicily, 299 before Chriſt; barbers and ſurgeons in London made one company, 1540; ſeparated again, 1744.
Barcelona inſurrection at, when the Viceroy, was killed 1641, conquered France, 1714.
Bards, Welch, reformed by Gryffyth king of Wales, 1078.

Bark, Jesuits, its virtues discovered, 1500; brought to France, 1650.
Barling-abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1132.
Barnabites, Foundation of, 1533.
Barnewall, Irish viscount, created 1646 (name Barnewall).
Barnstable, Archdeaconry, erected before 1143.
Barnwell-castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1132.
Barometers invented by Toricelli, a Florentine, 1626; wheel-barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700.
Baron, title of, called by the Saxons Thane, first given in England by patent, to Richard II. 1388.
Baronets, first created, 1611; ditto of Scotland, May 28, 1625; the revival of their ribbon, 1775.
Barons attended parliament in armour in the reign of Henry III.
Barrington, Irish viscount, created 1720 (name Barrington).
Barristers, appointed by Edward I. in parliament, 1291.
Barrymore, Irish earldom of, created 1627 (name Barry)
Bartholomew, St. martyred, 71; feast instituted, 1330.
Bartholomew, St. island of, taken from the French, 1746; restored to them, 1763; retaken, 1781.
Bartholomew, St. festival of, first observed, 1130.
Bartholomew fair, London, restrained, 1750.
Barton, the pirate, slain by lord Surrey's sons, 1513.
Basil, St. Order of, in Greece, commenced about 350; introduced in the West 1057, reformed, 1579.
Basingwerk monastery, founded about 1131.
Basset, a game with cards, introduced into France, 1674.
Bastwick, Dr. John, his ears cut off with those of Prynne and Burton, 1637.
Batavia settled by the Dutch, 1621. See Insurrection.
Batchelor, degree of, introduced in the 13th century.
Batchelors, at twenty-five, taxed, 1695, again 1785.
Bateman, Irish viscount, created 1725 (name Bateman).
Bathurst, earldom of, created 1772 (name Bathurst).
Bath, Earl of, struck out of the list of privy-counsellors, July 1, 1731.
Bath, once a Roman colony; springs of, discovered 871 before Christ, bishopric founded, 905; being dissolved, it was added to Wells, 1545; city chartered by Queen Elizabeth.
Bath, order of the, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. re-established, 1725.
Bath, marquisate, created, 1789 (name Thynne).
Batterfey-bridge built, 1772.
Battering ram, invented 441 before Christ.
Battle, trial by. See Combats.
Battle-abbey, founded where Harold was slain, 1066.

Battles before Christ.

Actium, 31.
Arbela, 331.
Cannae, 216.
Chaeronea, 338.
Eurymedon, 470.
Ipsus, 301.
Issus, 333.
Leuctra, 373.
Mantinea, 363.
Marathon, 490.
Pharsalia, 47.
Philippi, 41.
R. Granicus, 334.
Salamis, 480.

Agin-

Agincourt, 1415.
Albans, St. the first between York and Lancaster, 1455.
Albans, St. 1461.
Albany, Amer. near Oct. 15, 1777.
Alcazar, 1577.
Alderton-moor, Yorkshire, June 1643.
Allersheim, Oct. 1645.
Almanza in Sp. 1707
Almenara, Aug. 20, 1710.
Alnwick, 1092; again; 1174.
Altenheim, July 22, 1675.
Ancram-muir, 1545.
Anjou, 1421.
Argentaria, May 378.
Arques, Sep. 22, 1598.
Ascalon, Judea, 1119.
Ashdown, 1016.
Aughrim, Irel. 1691.
Banbury, July, 1469.
Bannockburn, 1314.
Barham-moor, 1643.
Barnet, April 1471; near Barnet, 1468.
Beauge, April 1421.
Belgrade, Ju 16, 1717.
Benburg, Irl. 1646.
Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266.
Bergen, April 1759.
Berwick, Nov. 1378.
Blackheath, 1497.
Blackwater, Irl. 1597.
Blenheim, 1704.
Bloreheath, 1459.
Boston, Amer. 1775.
Bosworth, 1485.
Bothwell-br. 1679.
Bovines, Ju. 25, 1214.
Boyne, July 1690.
Bradockdown, 1643.
Breeches, 1735.
Breslau, Nov. 22, 1757.
Brittenfield, Oct. 21, 1642.
Brucker Muhl, Sept. 21, 1762.
Bunker's-hill. See Boston.
Camden, South-Carol. Aug. 16, 1780.
Cassano, Ap. 8, 1706.
Celano, Aug. 22, 1268.
Cerisoles, April 11, 1544.
Ceuta, 1726.
Chalgravefield, 1643.
Cherington. 1644.
Chesterfield, 1296.
Chrysopolis, 323.
Cibalis, Oct. 8, 314.
Colberg, Sep. 16, 1761.
Colin, June 18, 1757.
Corbach, Ju. 10, 1760.
Corsdof, Feb. 20, 1759.
Courtras, July 11, 1302; again Oct. 20, 1586.
Craon, 1592.
Crecy, Aug. 1346.
Crevant, 1423.
Crevelt, June 23, 1758.
Cropredy-br. 1644.
Culloden, 1746.
Cunnersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759.
Czaslow, May 6. 1742.
Danes-moor, 1469.
Denain, Ju 13, 1712.
Dennis, St. 1567; and 1678.
Donavert, 1704.
Dettingen, 1743.
Douro River, May 25, 1762.
Dumblain, 1715
Dunbar, 1296; and 1650.
Dunes, 1658.
Dreux, France, 1562.
Durham, 1346.
Echeren, Ju. 16, 1703.
Edgehill, 1642.
Erne-river, 1332.
Estremos, Ju. 8, 1663.
Evesham, 1265.
Eutaws, S. Carolina, Sept. 1781.
Falkirk, 1298; again Jan. 17, 1746.
Fife, July 1651.
Floudon, 1513.
Fontenoy, 1745.
Fourmigni, April 15, 1450.
Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1758.
Friedburg. Ju. 4, 1745.
Fridlingue, Oct. 14, 1702.
Glasgow, 1568.
Glenlivat, Sc. 1594.
Glenshiel, Sc. 1719.
Gravelines, 1558.
Graebenstein, June 24, 1762.
Greville, 1423.
Grunberg, Mar. 21, 1761.
Guilford, Amer. 1781.
Guastalla, Aug. 19, 1734.
Hadrianople, 378.
Halidon hill, 1333.
Hambildon, 1402.
Harlaw, Scotl. 1410.
Hastenbeck, July 25, 1757.
Hastings, 1066.
Herrings, 1429.
Hexham, 1464.
Hoch-kirchen, Oct. 14, 1758.
Hocksted, 1703.
Homeldon, 1402.
Hopton-heath, 1643.
Horn-castle, 1643.
Immae, 218.
Islip-bridge, 1645.
Ivry, 1590.
Jankow, Mar. 6, 1645.
Jarnac, March 13, 1569.
Killicranky, 1689.
Kilrush, Irl. 1642.
Kirch-denckern, July 15, 1761.
Kistelt, June 21, 1747.
Knocknoness, 1647.
Knocktow, Irl. 1642.
Laffield, 1747.
Landen, 1693.

Landshut,

Landshut, June 23, 1760.
Langside, Sc. 1568.
Lansdown, 1643.
Landwerhagen, Oct. 10, 1758.
Largs, Sc. 1263.
Lazaro, Ju. 15, 1746.
Leipsic, Sep. 7, 1631.
Lens, Aug. 20, 1648.
Leskard, Jan. 1643.
Lewes, 1264.
Lincoln, 1141; again, May 19, 1217.
Liorens, 1645.
Lifcarrol, Irl. 1642.
Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757.
Long-Island, Amer, Aug. 27, 1776.
Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1633.
Luzara, Aug. 15, 1702.
Lyons, 193.
Maidstone, 1648.
Malplaquet, 1709.
Margentheim, Aug. 3, 1645.
Marignan, 1515.
Marston-moor, 1644.
Meere, Aug. 6, 1758.
Minden, 1759.
Mohatz, Aug. 29, 1526.
Moncontour, Oct. 3, 1569.
Mons, Aug. 18, 1304.
Montiel, Mar. 14, 1368.
Mortimer's-cr. 1461.
Muldorf, Sept. 25, 1322.
Mulhausen, 1547.
Mursa, Sept. 28, 351.
Musselborough, 1547.
Narva, 1700.
Naseby, 1645.
Navas Tolosa, July 27, 1212.
Neira, April 4, 1367.
Newark, 1644.
Newbury, Sept. 1643; again, Oct. 1644.
Newcastle, 1640.
Newport, 1600.
Newt. Butlers, 1689.
Nichtwitz, June 2, 1760
Nicopolis, 1420.
Nisbet, 1402.
Normandy, 1450.
Northampton. 1460.
Otterburn, July, 1388.
Oudenard, 1708.
Ourigues, Sp. 1339.
Parma, Ju., 29, 1734.
Patay, April, 1429.
Pavia, in Italy, 1552.
Penalva, Sp. 1710.
Pentland-hill. Scotl. Nov. 27, 1666.
Persia, May 29, 1735; again, May 1745; again, Sept. 28, 1745.
Perth, 1645.
Peterwarden, Aug. 5, 1716.
Philips-Norton, 1685.
Pinkey, near Edinburgh, Sept. 1547.
Placentia, June 15, 1746.
Plains of Abraham, Sept. 1759.
Plassie, East-Indies, Feb 5, 1757.
Poictiers, 1356.
Pontorson, 1427.
Prague, May 6, 1757.
Preston, Aug. 1648; again, Nov. 1715.
Preston-pans, 1745.
Pfaffendorf, Aug. 15, 1760.
Pultawa, Jun. 1709.
Quebec, (near) 1760.
Quintin, St. 1557.
Raab, Hungary, 1664.
Ramilies, 1706.
Rathmines, Irl 1649.
Raucoux, Oct. 11, 1746.
Ravenna, Ap. 11, 1512.
Rhimberg, near, Oct. 16, 1760.
Rosbach, 1757.
Ross, Irl. 1643.
Round-away-down, July & Sept. 1643.
Rounton-heath, 1645.
Salado, Nov. 10, 1340.
Saunderhausen, Au. 5, 1758.
Saragossa, Aug. 20, 1710.
Sedan, Fr. June, 1641.
Sedgemoor, 1685.
Selby, April 1644.
Sfravenstat, Feb. 12, 1706.
Shatton, 1643.
Shrewsbury, 1403.
Sohr, Sept. 19, 1745.
Solway-moss, 1542.
Spurs, Aug. 1513.
Stamford, 1066; again, March 1470.
Standard, the, at Northallerton, 1138.
Steinkirk, 1692.
Stoke, near Newark, June 6, 1487.
Strasburg, 357.
Tangier, 1679.
Taunton, 1645.
Tewksbury, 1471.
Tirlemont, 1705.
Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760.
Touton, Mar. 1461.
Tunis, near, 1535.
Turin, Aug. 27, 1706; again, Sept. 1706.
Tyber, banks of, 312.
Verneuil, 1424.
Villa Viciosa, June 17, 1665; again, Dec. 12, 1716.
Wakefield, 1460; again, 1643.
Wandewash, Jan. 22, 1759.
Warburg, 1760.
Westphalia, June 16, 1761.
Wigan, 1651.
Williamstrand, Sweden, July 23, 1741; again, Ju. 16, 1789.
Winnedale, 1708.
Worcester, 1651.
Xeres, Spain, 712.
Zeuta, Hungary, Sept. 11, 1697.
Zorndoff, Aug. 25, 1758.
Zullichan, July 13, 1756.

Bavaria

Bavaria became an electorate, 1258.
Bayonets first used by the French, 1693.
Beads first in use in Romish devotion, 1093.
Beards, in fashion here in the 10th century; after the conquest they grew out of fashion; in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, they were much in again.
Beaton, Cardinal, abp. of St. Andrew's, murdered, 1546.
Beaufort, dukedom of, created 1682, (name Somerset).
Beaulieu, barony of, created 1762 (name Montague).
Beaumaris, chartered by Edw. I. castle built, 1295.
Becket, Thomas, born 1117, made chancellor to Henry II. 1155; abp. of Canterbury, 1162; impeached for contempt at court, 1164; murdered in the church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171; canonized by Alexander III. 1172.
Bective, Irish earldom of, created 1766 (name Taylor).
Bedford, dukedom of, created 1694 (name Russe).
Bedford-priory built, 1000; bridge built, 1224.
Beechift-priory, Derbyshire, founded, 1183.
Beer, none in Engl. till about 1524; excise on it granted, 1644.
Beeston-castle, Cheshire, built between 1180 and 1232.
Begging friars established at Paris, 1587.
Beguines, nuns, their order established, 1208.
Beheading noblemen first used in England, 1074.
Belfast-bride built, 1682.
Belgrade taken by the Turks, 1521; again 1690; by the Imperialists, 1717; again by dito,
Belhaven, Scots barony, created 1747 (name Hamilton).
Bellamont, Irish earldom of, created 1767 (name Coote).
Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
Belles lettres revived in Europe by Latini, 1272.
Belliſle, Irish viscount, created 1468 (name Gore).
Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.
Bellows invented about 554 years before Christ.
Bells invented about 400; first introduced into churches about 900; first hung up here at Croyland-abbey. Lincolnshire, 945; used to be baptized in churches, 1030.
Belmore, Irish viscount, created 1789 (name Corry).
Belvedere, Irish earldom of, created 1756 (name Rochfort).
Bencoolen, taken and settled, 1682.
Benedictines, instituted, 510; brought into England, 597.
Benefices. See Patronage.
Bender taken by the Imperialists, Nov. 15, 1789.
Bennet-college, Cambridge, founded, 1351 (12 fellows).
Berengarians, a sect. arose about 1090.
Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French, Sept. 16. 1747.
Berkley, earldom of, created 1679 (name Berkeley).
Berkeley, barony of, created 1658 (name Berkeley).
Berkeley-castle, finished by Henry II.
Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, incorporated, 1618.
Berlin, a carriage of that name, invented 1599.
Bermuda-islands discovered, 1609; settled, 1612; almost destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.
Bernard-castle, Durham, built 1270.
Berners, barony of, created 1455 (name Wilson).
Berry Pomeroy-castle, Devon. built, 1070.
Berwick, Duke of, killed before Philipsburg, June 12, 1734.

Berwick, barony, created 1784; (name Hill.)
Berwick taken from the Scots, and annexed to England, 1333; taken by the Scots, 1354; by the Engliſh, 1356; by the Scots, 1378; by the Engliſh, 1378; by the Scots, 1384; by the Engliſh, 1385; ſurrendered to Cromw. 1648; ſecured by gen. Monk, 1659.
Beſsborough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1739 (name Ponſonby).
Bethlemites, an order introduced into England, 1257.
Beverley-cathedral, Yorkſh. built 1711; town chart by Q. Eliz.
Beverſton-caſtle, Glouceſterſhire, built 1706.
Beyham-abbey, Suſſex. built about 1200.
Bible, hiſtory of ceaſes 340 years before Chriſt; ſeptuagint tranſlation made, 284; tranſlated into Saxon by order of Athelſtan; tranſlated into French before 1356; the vulgate edition was the firſt printed, 1462; Engliſh tranſlation, ſaid to be made by Treviſes of Cornwall, in Richard II. time; firſt allowed and permitted in every family, 1539; read in churches, 1549; not tranſlated into Welch till 1567; the preſent one finiſhed, Sept. 1611; no Iriſh tranſlation till 1685; permitted by the pope to be tranſlated into any language, 1759. See Vulgate.
Bigamy, ſtatute againſt. paſſed 5 Edward I. 1276.
Bildewas-abbey, Shropſhire, built. 1135.
Bill of rights paſſed, 1 William and Mary, 1689.
Billing, Little priory, Northamptonſhire, built, 1076.
Billingſgate built, 370 before Chriſt; was the old port of London, 979; made a free fiſh-market, 1699.
Bills of exchange invented about 1160; act paſſed to prevent ſending money from England any other way, 1381; act for regulating the payment of them, 1698; firſt ſtamped, 1782; improved 1783; See Paper-credit.
Bindon-abbey, Dorſetſhire, built. 1172.
Bingham-priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
Birds neſts, deſtroying them forbidden, Deut. xxii. 6.
Birkhedde-priory, Cheſhire, founded about 1189.
Biron beheaded in France, 1602.
Birth of Children taxed, 1695, again, 1783.
Biſhops, tranſlations of them, firſt inſtituted, 235; appointed by the people, 400; made barons, 1072; their precedency ſettled, 1075; deprived of ſitting as judges in capital offences, 1388; the firſt that ſuffered death in Ehgland, 1405; the abp. of York had juriſdiction over all the Scotch biſhops, 1466; ſix new ones inſtituted, 1530; elected by the king's *conge d'elire*, 1535; held their ſees during pleaſure, 1547; form of conſecration ordained, 1549; ſeven deprived for being married, 1554; ſeveral burnt for not changing their religion, 1555; fifteen conſecrated at Lambeth, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1639; twelve impeached and committed, 1641; whole order aboliſhed, Oct. 9, 1646; nine reſtored, and eight new ones made, Oct. 25, 1660; regained their ſeats in parliament, Nov. 30, 1661; ſeven committed to the Tower, 1688; ſix ſuſpended, 1689; deprived, 1690. See Epiſcopacy.
Biſhop's Aukland Palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
Bithynia conquered by Croeſus, king of Lydia, 560; by Alexander, 332; bequeathed to the Romans 40 before Chriſt,

From

From its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who made Prusa the seat of their empire, before they possessed Constantinople, 1327.

Black act passed, 1722.

Black book kept under Henry VIII.

Blackdeath, a pestil. that made terrible devast. in the N. 1348.

Blackfriars-bridge, began, 1760; opened, 1766; finished, 1770.

Blackrent, Ireland, established, 1412.

Blackwell-hall purchas. by the city, 1397; factors incorp. 1516.

Blandford burnt down, June 4, 1731 (300 houses).

Blandy, miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.

Blaney, Irish barony of, created 1621 (name Blaney).

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blantyre, Scots barony of, created 1606 (name Stewart).

Blantyre-priory, Scotland, founded before 1296.

Bliburgh-priory, Suffolk, founded about 1110.

Blister plasters first made of cantharides, 60 before Christ.

Blood seized the duke of Ormond, with a design to hang him at Tyburn, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown out of the Tower, May 9, 1671.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Servetus, a French physician, 1553. Cisalpinus published an account of the general circulation, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Boadicea, at the head of the Britains, attacked the Romans, burnt London, massacred 70,000 of its inhabitants, but soon after being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.

Board-wages to the king's servants commenced, 1629.

Boats, flat-bottomed, used by William I. at the isle of Ely.

Bodleian library, Oxford, founded, 1598.

Boetian war commenced 379, ended 366 before Christ.

Boggewein's voyage performed, 1721.

Bohemia, Christianity introduced there, 890; kingdom of, began 1086. See Hungary.

Beleyn. See Ann.

Bolingbroke, viscount, created 1711 (name St. John).

Bolton-priory, in Craven, Yorkshire, founded, 1120.

Bolton-castle, Yorkshire, built 1297, after 18 years labour.

Bolton, dukedom of, created 1689 (name Fowler).

Bombarding-staff invented about 1540.

Bombay, given by the Portuguese to Charles II. with Tangiers in Africa, as a dowry with the Infanta, 1662; granted to the East-India company by William III. 1688. See Tangiers.

Bombs, invented at Venice, 1588; mortars some time after.

Bone-setting not practised by surgeons till about 1620.

Bones, art of softening them by a digester, found out, 1688.

Bonner, bp. of London, born about 1512, deprived and committed, May 30, 1549; enlarged and restored, 1553: employed in persecuting the protestants, 1555; despised by all men, 1558; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.

Bons-hommes, an order of St. Augustin, brought to Engl. 1284.

Book-binding; invented by one of the Attali, kings of Pergamus, who invented parchment. See Parchment.

Book-keeping, Italian, introduced here, 1569.

Books, burning of, was a punishment amongst the Romans; the first

first ſuppoſed to be written in Job's time; a very large eſtate given for one on coſmography by king Alfred; were ſold from £10 to £30 a-piece about 1406; the firſt printed one was the vulgate edition of the bible, 1462. To their ſcarcity from the ſeventh to the eleventh century was chiefly owing the then univerſal ignorance. See Literature, Dedications, Gotham.

Boot, the, ſaid to be invented before Homer.

Borough-Engliſh, ſuppoſed to have been univerſal in England before the conqueſt and to have originated from very early times amongſt the Tartars.

Borhwick, Scots barony of, created before 1430 (name Borthwick).

Boſton, barony of, created 1761 (name Irby).

Boſton, New-England, ſeveral killed by the 29th regiment, March 5, 1770; cuſtom-houſe removed by parliament, June, 1774.

Botany, the ſtudy of, revived at Thuringe, 1565.

Bothal-caſtle, Northumb. ſtanding in Henry II. reign.

Bothwell, earl, recommended by the nobility to queen Mary, as a huſband, April 24, 1567; ſeized the queen near Edinburgh, and carried her to Dunbar the ſame month, where, it is ſaid, he raviſhed her; he, however, obtained a pardon, and a divorce from his wife; married to Mary, May 15, following. Soon after, he fled to Denmark, where he was caſt into priſon and died, 1596.

Botolph's-priory, Colcheſter, founded about, 1109.

Bottle-conjuror impoſed on the credulous, March, 1749.

Boulogne, France, taken by Henry VIII. 1544; ſold to France, 1550.

Bounties firſt granted on the exportation of corn, 1688.

Bourbon family ſettled on the throne of Spain, 1713.

Bourbon iſland, ſettled by the French, 1672.

Bourke, Iriſh viſcount, created 1627 (name Bourke).

Bow, the invention of, aſcribed to Apollo, and was firſt communicated to the early people of Crete; introduced into the Roman army 218 before Chriſt. See Bows.

Bows-caſtle, Yorkſh. built out of the ruins of a Roman fortreſs.

Bowling-greens are of Engliſh origin.

Bows and arrows introduced by William I. 1066; were in uſe, 1640. See Archery, Yew-trees, Bow.

Boxgrave priory, Suſſex, founded in Henry I. time.

Boxing encouraged before the invention of iron or weapons. Henry VIII. excelled in it.

Boyle of Marſton, barony of, created 1711 (name Boyle).

Boyne, Iriſh viſcount, created 1717 (name Hamilton).

Brabant, inſurrection in, and became independant, 1789.

Bracelets were originally military rewards.

Brackenthwaite, Cumberland, great miſchief done by a waterſpout, 1760.

Braddock, gen. killed at Du Queſne, July 9, 1755.

Bradenſtoke-priory, Wilts, built 1076.

Bradſole-abbey, in Kent, founded, 1191.

Bramber-caſtle and church built before the conqueſt, 1066.

Branding, was burning in the hand originally, but Eliz. ordered it to be on the cheek. William III. ordered it on the thumb.

Brandon, Iriſh earldom, created 1758 (name Agar).
Brandon, dukedom of, created 1711 (name Hamilton).
Braſs, invented 146 before Chriſt.
Brazen-noſe-college, Oxf. founded 1511 (20 fellows).
Brazil, diſcovered by a Portugueſe, 1500; ſettled, 1549; diamond mines diſcovered, 1730.
Bread introduced from Egypt; firſt aſſize of, made, 1251; firſt made of yeaſt by the Engliſh, about 1650.
Breadalbane, Scotch earld. of, created 1677 (name Campbell).
Breaſtplates, invented 937 before Chriſt.
Brechin monument built by the Picts.
Brecknock-caſtle built, 1089; priory built, 1100.
Breeches introduced here inſtead of trunk-hoſe, 1654.
Brechan law, or fines for murder, aboliſhed in Ireland, 1604.
Bremen and Verden, veſted in George II. 1732.
Breſt, marine hoſpital of, burnt Dec. 1, 1776.
Bretagne annexed to France, 1491.
Breviaries introduced about 1080.
Bribing parliaments introduced here, 1554; lord chief-juſtice Thorpe hanged for bribery under Edward III. See Shoreham.
Bricks, the tower of Babel was built with them. See Building.
Bridewell, the palace of king John, rebuilt, 1522.
Bridges are ſaid to be the invention of Janus.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes, burnt, 1668; again, May 14, 1766.
Bridgewater, dukedom of, created 1720 (name Egerton).
Bridgewater-caſtle and bridge built in king's John's reign.
Bridgenorth and its caſtle built in the Heptarchy.
Bridle and bit in uſe in the time of David.
Brigantes. See England.
Brigentines, an order here, 1370.
Brighthelmſtone block-houſe founded about 1539.
Brinburn-priory, Northumberland founded in Henry I. reign.
Briſtol, earldom of, created 1714 (name Hervey).
Briſtol, the ſuburbs of Redcliffe made part of it, 1247; city chartered, 1373, and made a diſtinct county; biſhopric founded, 1542; divided into twelve wards, 1581; the city attempted to be fired, 1777.
Britain firſt diſcovered to be an iſland, about 90; wreſted from the Roman empire by Carauſius, 289; recovered by Conſtantius, 296; Cadwalader the laſt king of Britain, died 688. See England, Julius Caeſar.
Britiſh-herring-fiſhery inſtituted, 1750. See Herrings.
Britons, The, deſerted by the Romans, 426; were greatly harraſſed by the Scots and Picts, 446; invited the Saxons over to protect them, 449; who conquered the Britons, 455; the Britons expelled England, and driven into Wales and Cornwall, 485. See England.
Brittany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
Broad pieces coined into guineas, 1732.
Brodie-caſtle, Arran iſle, founded before 1306.
Bromholme-priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.
Bromley-college, Kent, erected in Charles II. reign.
Bronze, invented by the Egyptians.
Broſely burning-well, Shropſhire, broke out. 1711.
Brothels allowed in London, 1162; ſuppreſſed, 1545; tole-
rated

rated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus erected one at Rome, and the Roman proſtitutes paid him a weekly tax, 1471.

Brougham-caſtle, Weſtmoreland, built by the Normans.

Brownists. See Independents.

Brownlow, barony of, created 1776 (name Cuſt).

Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315, and crowned at Dundalk; ſlain, 1318.

Brunſwick, princeſs of, married, Jan. 16, 1764.

Buccleugh, Scots dukedom of, created 1673 (name Scot).

Buchan, Scots earldom of, created 1469 (name Erſkine).

Buckfaſtre-abbey, Devon. built before the conqueſt.

Buckingham-caſtle, built, 918.

Buckingham, duke of, beheaded at Sarum, Nov. 2, 1483.

Buckingham, Edward duke of, beheaded, May 13, 1521.

Buckingham, duke of, killed at Portſmouth by Felton, Aug. 1628.

Buckingham-houſe ſettled on the queen, May 1775.

Buckinghamſhire, earldom of, created 1746 (name Hobart).

Buckland priory, Devon, built, 1266.

Buckle. See Shoe.

Buda taken by the Turks, 1540; retaken, 1686.

Budnaeans, a ſect, aroſe about 1584.

Buenos Ayres found. 1535, rebuilt, 1580. See Rio de la Plata.

Bugden-palace, Huntingdonſhire, built, 1480.

Building with brick, firſt introduced by the Romans into their provinces; with ſtone, brought into England, 670; firſt brick buildings in England, about 886; introduced here generally by the earl of Arundel, 1600.

Bulkeley, viſcount, created 1784 (name Bulkeley).

Bull, golden, drawn up by the emperor Charles IV. 1356.

Bull, the firſt, baited at Stamford, 1209.

Bull-fights, ſucceeded the tournaments, 1560. See Tilts.

Bull-running in England is the remains of the ancient bull-fights.

Bungay, Suffolk, totally burnt, March 1, 1689.

Burgh-caſtle, Staffordſhire, built by the Romans.

Burgundy, duke of, murdered by the Dauphin, for which he was diſinherited, 1419. See Orleans, duke of.

Burgundy, the dukedom of, erected, 890.

Burnet, biſhop of Sarum, born, 1643; died, 1715.

Burial, the firſt idea of, was ſuppoſed to be taken by Adam, on his obſerving a live crow covering a dead one with leaves. Burial places firſt conſecrated by Pope Calixtus I. about 210; the firſt Chriſtian one in Britain, 596; burying in churches introduced, 750; firſt permited in towns 761, the practice of erecting vaults in chancels, begun at Canterbury, about 1375. Burying in Woolen, enacted, 1678; burials taxed, 1695; again 1783.

Burleſque poetry we owe to the Italians.

Burnham-priory, Bucks, built, 1266.

Burning. See Hereſy, Branding.

Burning of the dead in practice 1225 before Chriſt.

Burrough-chapel, Somerſet, ſtanding in Alfred's reign.

Burton-abbey, Staffordſhire, founded, 1004.

Bury-caſtle, Suffolk, built by Canute.

Buſhes of ever-green, were anciently ſigns of Taverns, hence 'good wine needs no buſh.'
Buſkin, The, was in wear 50 before Chriſt.
Bute, Scots earldom of, created 1703 (name Stewart).
Butley-priory, Suffolk, built, 1171.
Butter, the art of making, known in Solomon's time.
Byland-abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1134.
Byng, admiral, ſhot, March 14, 1757.
Byron of Rochdale, barony of, created 1643 (name Byron).
Byron, commodore, ſailed to go round the world, June 21, 1764; returned, May 9, 1766.
Byron, lord, tried, April 16, 1765.
Byſham monaſtery, Berks, built, 1338.
Byzant, The, offered by our kings at the altar, is derived from a golden coin, ſtruck at Byzantium or Conſtantinople in the time of the Chriſtian emperors.
Byzantium found by Byzas. See Conſtantinople.

CABINET Council, firſt inſtituted, and called cabal, April, 1670.
Cade Jack, killed by Alexander Iden, ſheriff of Kent, 1451.
Cadiz built by the Phoenicians, 1000 before Chriſt; taken by the earl of Eſſex, 1596; the new bridge, and 200 perſons killed, 1779.
Cadogan of Oakley, barony, created, 1718 (name Cadogan).
Caerdike, Northamptonſhire, made about 82.
Caerlaveroc-caſtle, Scotland, rebuilt, 1638.
Caernarvon-caſtle, began erecting about 1283.
Cahier, Iriſh barony of, created 1583 (name Butler).
Cainites, diſciple of Valentin, appeared, 189.
Caithneſs, Scots earldom of, created 1556 (name Sinclair).
Caius college, Cambridge. See Gronville.
Calais, taken by Edward III. 1347; ceded to England, May, 1360; taken by the French, Dec. 1557.
Calcutta, 123 perſons periſhed at, out of 146 who were confined in a dungeon by order of the nabob, May 19, 1755.
Calder-priory, Cumberland, built, 1134.
Caledonia in America, ſettled 1699.
Calendar. See Style.
California taken poſſeſſion of by Sir Francis Drake, 1578.
Caliſs, empire of the, loſt in that of the Turks.
Callico firſt imported by the Eaſt-India company, 1631; none printed here till 1676.
Calmar, Union of, about 1394.
Calſhot-caſtle, Hampſhire, built by Henry VIII.
Camadulian order, founded 1023.
Cambray, famous league of, 1508.
Cambricks and lawns eſteemed a great luxury in dreſs, 1580.
Cambridge built by Carauſius; univerſity chartered, 531; new-founded, 915; burnt by the Danes, 1010; caſtle built 1067; chancellor's court eſtabliſhed by queen Elizabeth. Woodward's profeſſorſhip eſtabliſhed 1728.
Camden, barony of, created 1765 (name Pratt).
Camelford, Cornwall, chartered by queen Mary.
Camelford, Barony, created 1783, (name Townſhend).
Camera obſcura, effect of, firſt obſerved about 1515.

Cameron,

Cameron, Dr. Archibald, hanged, 1753.
Campden, Glouceſterſhire, incorporated by James I.
Campeachy-bay ſettled by the Engliſh logwood-cutters, 1662.
Canada diſcovered, 1499; ſettled, by the French 1534; Quebec built, 1608; conquered by the Engliſh 1759; ceded to them, 1763.
Canary iſlands diſcovered, 1405; conquered by Spain, 1491.
Candia ſold to the Venetians, 1194; taken by the Turks, 1669.
Candlelight introduced into churches, 274.
Candles of tallow, a great luxury, 1298.
Canicular year, the Egyptian, began, July 20, 1325 bef. Chriſt.
Canning, Elizabeth, amuſed the town, 1753.
Cannon. See Guns.
Canon-law introduced into England, 1147; methodized by Gratian about 1151; pope Gregory's decretals publiſhed about 1230; the Clementine conſtitutions authenticated, 1317; the preſent canons promulgated, 1635.
Canoneſſes inſtituted, about 840.
Canonical hours for prayers firſt inſtituted, 391.
Canons or prebendaries inſtituted about 750.
Canonization firſt made by papal authority, 993.
Canterbury made a biſhoprick, 598; St. Auguſtin's abbey built, 605; archdeaconry erected, 798; governed by a preſect, 780; a portreve, 956; provoſt, 1011; by two bailiffs, in Henry III. reign; by a mayor, 1448; city built, 912 before Chriſt; cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finiſhed, 1038; caſtle built about 1066; cathedral burnt again by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1080; burnt again, Sept. 5, 1174; rebuilt after ten years labour, 1184; archbiſhop's great hall built about 1210; weſt gate of the city, built about 1387; biſhopric made ſuperior to York, 1073; deanery erected, 1542. See Auguſtine.
Canute, ſon and ſucceſſor of Swenon, king of Denmark, invaded this country, 1015; choſen king at Southampton, 1016; on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1617; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Etheldred's widow, 1018; attacked Norway, and took poſſeſſion of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm king of Scotland do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shafteſbury, 1036; and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Harold; his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded to the crown of Sweden and Norway, and his youngeſt, Hardicanute, to that of Denmark.
Capariſons for horſes were formerly a kind of armour.
Cape-Breton ſettled by the Engliſh, 1591.
Cape de Verd iſles firſt ſeen by the Portugueſe, 1449; taken by the Engliſh, 1661.
Capitoline games inſtituted at Rome, 86.
Cappouch, executed at Carliſle, Oct. 18, 1746.
Caps firſt worn, 1449.
Caracticus defeated in Wales, and carried in chains to Rome, 50.
Capuchins erected, 1528.
Carbery, Iriſh barony of, created 1715 (name Evans).
Cardiff, barony of, created 1776 (name Stuart).
Cardigan, earldom of, created (name Brudenell).
Cardigan-caſtle built 1160.
Cardinals, title began to be uſed, 308; college of, founded, 817;

817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat, and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; title of eminence given them, 1644. See Conclave.

Cards. See Piquet.

Carew-castle, Pembrokeshire, belonged to the princes of S. Wales.

Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1645.

Carhampton, Irish earldom, created 1780 (name Luttrell).

Caribbee islands discovered, 1595.

Carillon first made at Alost, in Flanders, 1487.

Carisbrook-castle rebuilt about 1610.

Carlovingiens began to reign, 768, ended 987.

Carleton, Irish barony, created 1789 (name Carleton).

Carlisle-castle founded 1092, by William II. who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded out of York and Durham, and archdeaconry erected, 1133; priory founded and cathedral built by Henry I. deanry founded 1542.

Carlisle, earldom of, created 1662 (name Howard).

Carmarthen chartered by James I.

Carmelites brought into England 1240.

Carmelites bare-footed, began 1540; confirmed 1580.

Carmes, The, established 1254.

Carolina discovered by a Spaniard, 1512; settled by the English, 1622; claimed by Charles II. who granted a charter, 1664; surrendered to the crown, 1728. See America, Charlestown.

Caroline, queen to George II. died, Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54.

Caroline, princess, her daughter died, December 1757.

Carp first brought into England, 1514.

Carrick, Irish earldom of, created 1748 (name Butler).

Carrots were introduced here in Elizabeth's reign.

Carteret of Hawns, barony created 1784. (Carteret).

Carteret, capt. set sail to go round the world, July 1766; returned Feb. 1769.

Carthage, founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, about 869; destroyed 104 before Christ; paganism abolished there, 399; Vandals driven out by Justinian, 533; invaded by the Saracens, 666; and conquered by them, 691.

Carthagena, Spain, built about 239 before Christ.

Carthaginian war, ceased 160 before Christ.

Carthusians instituted 1086; brought to England about 1188.

Cartmel-monastery, Lancashire, founded, 1188.

Carving in marble, invented 772 before Christ.

Carysfort, Irish earldom of, created 1789 (name Proby).

Cashel. See Armagh.

Cashia. See Purgatives.

Cassilis, Scots earldom of, created 1509 (name Kennedy).

Castile, king of, murdered by his own brother, 1367, who seated himself on his throne; Henry IV. deposed, and his brother crowned, 1465.

Castleacre-monastery, Yorkshire, founded 1085.

Castleacre-Priory, Norfolk, built 1090.

Castlerising-castle, Norfolk, built 1204.

Castle-Rushin, in the Isle of Man, built about 960.

Caſtles, 1100, built in England, from 1140 to 1154.
Caſtlehaven, earl of, beheaded, 1631.
Caſtletown-caſtle, in the Iſle of Man, built 960.
Catalans, ſettled in Greece, 1302.
Cataline's conſpiracy, 66; war, 63; killed 62 before Chriſt.
Catalonia, kingdom of, conquered by the Goths, 414; by the Saracens, 174; taken from the Moors, 800; united to Spain, 1492. See Spain.
Catechiſm, ſhort one, drawn up, and publiſhed, 1552.
Cathcart, Scots barony of, created 1436 (name Cathcart).
Catharine, queen to Henry V. died 437. See Tudor.
Catherine, Henry VIII. firſt wife, died, 1536, aged 60. See Arthur, Henry VIII.
Catherine Howard, Henry VIII. fourth wife, beheaded for adultery, 1542.
Catherine Par, Henry VIII. fifth wife, died, 1548.
Catherine, Charles II. wife, died, Dec. 21, 1705.
Catherine of Medicis, queen of Henry II. of France, born 1519; married, 1533; died, 1589.
Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475 (eight fellows).
Catherine-hill chapel, Surrey, built before 1230.
Catherlough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1763 (name Knight).
Catholics, the Romiſh Chriſtians firſt ſo called, 38.
Catholic king, the title of, firſt taken by Ferd. of Arrag. 1492.
Cato killed himſelf, 45 before Chriſt, aged 48.
Cauliflowers firſt planted in England, 1603.
Cavan, Iriſh earldom of, created 1647 (name Lambart).
Ceaulin ſucceeded his father, Kenric, as fifth king of Britain; crowned king of the Weſt Saxons, 560; abdicated his crown, and died in baniſhment, 592, leaving Ethelbert, king of Kent, his ſucceſſor in the monarchy.
Celeſtines, an order of nuns, eſtabliſhed, 1274.
Cenſors firſt erected at Rome, 433 before Chriſt.
Ceodwalla, king of the Weſt Saxons, ſubdued the kingdom of Suſſex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
Ceolred, ſon of Ethelred, twelfth king, ſucceeded his couſin Kenred as fourteenth king of Britain, 708; killed in battle 716; left no child, and ſucceeded by Ethelbald.
Cerdic, a Saxon chieftain, arrived in Britain, 495; killed Nazanleod, a Britiſh prince, with 5000 men, 508; ſucceeded Ella as third king of Britain, 514; crowned king of the Weſt Saxons at Winton, where he reſided, 153; died, 534; and was ſucceeded in Weſſex and the monarchy, by his eldeſt ſon Kenric.
Ceremonies in religious worſhip ſaid to be inſtituted by Enos, ſon of Seth, who died 2864 before Chriſt, aged 905.
Ceremonies, a maſter of, firſt appointed, 1603.
Cerinthians, began to dogmatize, 99.
Cervantes died, 1616, aged 79.
Ceſaria built by Auguſtus Caeſar, 7 before Chriſt.
Ceylon diſcovered 1506; taken by the Dutch from the Portugueſe, 1656.
Chain, the gold, worn by the Judges in Egypt, many years before Chriſt.
Chain-ſhot invented by admiral De Wit, 1666.
Chalcedon, built by the Thracians, 679 before Chriſt.

Chambre,

Chambre, John a, the rebel, executed, 1388.
Champion of England, office of, introduced, 1377.
Chancery court of, eſtabliſhed, 605; preſent one by Will. I.
Chanting adopted by the church of Rome, about 620; brought into England by Auſtin the monk.
Chantries 2374, ſuppreſſed in England, 1548.
Chaplains were firſt appointed by Louis IX. of France, 1270.
Charing-croſs, London, ſtatue erected, 1678.
Chariots, the cuſtom of fighting in, 1500 before Chriſt.
Charities. Charitable corporation office eſtabliſhed, 1708.
For delivering married women at home, inſtituted, 1757.
Diſpenſary for the relief of the infant poor, ditto, 1769.
General ditto, for the poor, 1770.
Medical-ſociety, ditto, 1773.
Weſtminſter-diſpenſary, ditto, June 6, 1774.
Miſericordia, ditto, 1774.
Diſpenſary for inoculation, ditto, 1775.
Maritime-ſchool, ditto, 1777. See Hoſpitals, ſocieties.
Charity-ſchools inſtituted March 25, 1688.
Charlemagne, king of France, by ſucceſſion, 786; crowned king of Italy, 774; ſubdued Saxony, 785; emperor of the weſt, by conqueſt, 800; died firſt emperor of Germany, 813, aged 70.
Charlemont, Iriſh earldom of, created 1764. (name Caulfield).
Charles V. king of Spain, 1517; elected emperor of Germany, in 1519; died in a monaſtery, 1558, aged 57. See Tunis.
Charles XII. of Sweden ſlain, 1718, aged 36.
Charles I. ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor of James I. born, 1600; arrived at Madrid to marry the infanta, March, 7, 1623; ſucceeded his father on the throne, March, 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France, about the ſame time; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, ſummer, 1633; went to Scotland, Auguſt, 1641; returned, November, 25, following; went to the houſe of Commons, and there demanded a ſurrender of five of their members, 1642; apprehenſive of danger, he retired to York, and raiſed his ſtandard, firſt at Nottingham, Auguſt, 25, following; quitted his army, travelled as a ſervant, and put himſelf into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 5, 1646, who confined him, and ſold him to the parliament for 400,000l. Auguſt 8, following; kept at Holmſby, from whence he was carried off by force to the independant army by Joice, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton Court ſoon after, from whence he eſcaped, and fled to the Iſle of Wight, Novem. following, where he was made a priſoner in Cariſbrook-caſtle, July 29, 1748; ſoon after he was ſet at liberty; confined in Hurſt caſtle, Dec. 1 following; removed to Windſor, Dec. 23; to St. James's-houſe, Jan. 19, 1749; tried the next day; condemned the 27th; and beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48. An interregnum followed this reign, till the reſtoration of Charles the II. 1660. See Cromwell.
Charles II. ſon of Charles I. born May 29, 1630; made a general, 1645; retired to Paris, 1646; eſcaped from St. James's April 23, 1648; on his father's death, took the title of king at the Hague; proclaimed king by the Scots, 1650; treated with the Scots-commiſſioners at Breda; March, 1650; ſailed for Scotland, June 23. following; crowned at Scone, Jan. 2, 1651; entered England with 18,000 men, Aug. 6; gave

Cromwell battle at Worcester, and was defeated, Sep. 3; escaped in a peasant's habit, travelled about in disguise, took ship at Shoreham, and arrived in Normandy, Oct. 22, following; had a pension of 6000 livres a month settled on him by the king of Spain, 1657; applied to the English parliament, April, 14, 1660; who agreed with his terms, and restored him; he was proclaimed king, May 8; arrived at Dover the 26th; and at White-hall, on his birth-day, the 29th, 1660; crowned, Ap. 23, 1661; married Catherine, infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; shut up the exchequer for want of money the same year; received from France a pension of 100,000l a year, 1674; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1774; took away the charter of the city, 1683; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, and was succeeded by his brother James. II.

Charles V. of Spain, began to reign in Spain, 1517; elected emperor of Germany, 1519; resigned Naples and Sicily to his son Philip, 1554; Flanders to *ditto*, 1555; Spain also, 1756; Germany to his brother Ferdinand, 1756; retired to a monastery in Spain, where he died, 1558; aged 57.

Charles-town, Boston, burnt by the royalists, June, 17, 1775.

Charles-town, South-Carolina, taken, May 12, 1780.

Charter-house built, 1371; founded, 1611.

Charters to towns first introduced in Italy about 1100. The several towns in England delivered up their charters by order of Charles II. 1682.

Chartres, Col. convict. of a rape, 1730.

Charts invented by a son of John King of Portugal.

Chatham, William Earl of, born, 1708; died, May 11, 1778.

Chatham, earldom of, created 1776, (name Pitt.)

Chatham-dock, begun by queen Elizabeth; chest established, 1588

Chaucer born, 1328; died 1400.

Cheapside-cross, demolished, May 2, 1643.

Chedworth, barony of, created 1741, (name How).

Chelmsford made a market-town by king John; bridge-built, 1100

Chelsea-college founded by James I. for theolog. disputations, 1609; converted by Charles II. to its present purpose, 1690.

Chelsea water works incorporated, 1722.

Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distilling introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150; they learnt it of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians.

Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.

Cherokee chiefs, seven brought to England, 1730; three ditto, May, 1762; three more, 1766; again 1790.

Cherries, pears, and grapes, introduced into England, 1550.

Chertsey-abbey founded, 664.

Chess, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.

Chester, once a Roman colony; cathedral founded, 600; St John's church founded, 689; water-tower built, 1322; earldom annexed to the crown, 1237; erected into a principality, 1398; bishoprick and deanry founed, 1541; annexed to the province of York, 1542; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1543; deprived of its privileges Sept. 17, 1759; the custom of the Dutton family riding in procession with the fidlers of the county, at Chester fair, took its rise in the reign of Richard I.

Chesterfield, earldom of, created 1628 (name Stanhope).
Chetwynd, Irish viscount, created, 1717, (name Chetwynd).
Chiaro obscuro, art of painting in, first used, 1500.
Chichester built by Cissa; bishoprick founded in the isle of Selsey 681; removed to Chichester, 1071; cathedral built, and deanery erected, 1115; archdeaconry erected, 1120.
Children, forbid to be sold by English parents to the Irish, 1015.
Chilham-castle, Kent, the seat of king Lucius, 182.
Chimnies not known, 1200; tax granted, 1662; 2s. each, 1789
China made by the Chinese, 442; Dresden invented by a German, 1702.
China, monarchy of, commenced under Fohi, 2147 before Xt; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 1324 before Christ; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; literature there revived, and the art of printing invented, 206, before Christ; the first history of China was published by Semat-sian, 97 before Christ; the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves; 1644; an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits about 1640, the missionaries expelled, 1724.
Chippingham, Wiltshire, chartered by queen Mary.
Chipping-Sudbury, chartered, 1681; disfranchised, 1688.
Chisbury-fort, Wilts, built by Cissa, 547.
Chivalry, a court of, held for a trial by combat, between lord Rea, and David Ramsay, 1623; though it did not end in an actual engagement; it was always after the lie direct given; another, 1631; another, 1732; another, 1741. See Combats.
Chocolate first brought from Mexico by the Spaniards, 1520.
Cholmondeley, earldom of, cr. 1706 (name Cholmondely).
Choruses invented at Athens, 508 before Christ.
Christ. See Jesus.
Christ-college, Cambridge, founded, 1505 [15 fellows).
Christ-church-college, Oxf. founded, 1532 (101 fellows).
Christian King. See Most.
Christian name of first given to the disciples, at Antioch, 40.
Christianity carried into Spain, 36; supposed to be first established in Britain, 60; by public authority, 181, introduced into Scotland, 212; propagated in Persia, 408; began in France, 496; introduced into Friesland, 698; into Germany, 719; embraced by the king of Denmark, 825, for which he was dethroned; preached in Sweden, about 950; propagated in Bulgaria, 867; established among the Russians, 985; introduced into Finland, 1155.
Christmas established about 68.
Christmas-boxes, were originally money, collected in a box for masses.
Christmas-day, ordered to be a fast, 1644.
Chronology, the oldest is that of the Chinese.
Churches, consecration of, instituted 153; scripture texts first printed on the walls, 464; dedication of, introduced, 483; first Christian one built at Bablingley, Norfolk, 638; the Latin and Greek churches united about 1004; fifty new ones ordered by parliament, 1710.
Churching of women originated from the Jewish rite of purification.

Churchil, Charles, born, 1731, died, 1765.
Church-muſic introduced into worſhip, about 350; the choral ſervice introduced into England before 677.
Church-ſervice changed through England, from the uſe of St. Paul to that of Sarum, 1415; ordered to be performed in Engliſh, 1559; Churchwardens and overſeers firſt appointed, 1127.
Church-yards firſt conſecrated, about 217. See Burials.
Cibber, Mrs. the Actreſs, died, 1766, aged 57.
Cicero, born, 107, killed 43 before Chriſt.
Ciſiſbei, firſt introduced at Genoa.
Cielings, the cuſtom of painting, aroſe among our Scandinavian anceſtors.
Cimbri the war with, 113 before Chriſt.
Cinque-ports, the, veſted in barons, 1078, firſt received their privileges, 1216. They were originally five; Winchelſea and Rye have ſince been added.
Circuits, the ſix juſticiary, eſtabliſhed, 1176.
Circumciſion inſtituted 1897 before Chriſt, when Abraham was 99, and Iſhmael 13 years old; the feaſt of, firſt obſerved, 487.
Circus, the great one at Rome, built 605 before Chriſt.
Cirenceſter-abbey founded, 1117.
Ciſbury-fort, Wilts, built by Ciſſa, 547.
Ciſſa, king of Suſſex, ſucceeded his father Ella, 514; died, 590.
Ciſtercians, order of, inſtituted, 1098; called Bernardines, 1116; came into England 1128.
Cities firſt incorporated, 1201.
Clanbraſſil, Iriſh earldom of, created, 1756 (name Hamilton).
Clanricarde, Marq. created, May, 1789 (name de Burgh).
Clanwilliam, Iriſh earldom of, created 1766 (name Meade).
Clarehall, Cambridge, founded, 1326 (17 fellows)
Clarence, duke of, regent of France, ſon to Hen. VI. ſlain at the battle of Beauge, April 3, 1421.
Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. put to death privately 1478, aged 27.
Clarence, dukedom created, May 1789.
Clarendon, earldom of, created 1776 (name Villiers).
Clarendon, the parliament of, 1164.
Clarendon printing-houſe, Oxford, founded, 1711.
Clares, inſtituted, 1212; brought to England, 1293.
Claudius, Ceſar, landed in Britain, Auguſt 23.
Cleveland, archdeaconry of, erected about 1170.
Clement's Inn, London, eſtabliſhed, 1478.
Clerbury-caſtle, Shropſhire, built under Henry II.
Clergy compelled to a vow of celibacy about 1073; abridged of their power, 1164; again, 1275; ordered to take up arms 1368; gave up their right of taxing themſelves, 1665. See Gown and Caſſock, Band, Laity.
Clergy, benefit of, took place, 1351; firſt taken away, 1488; generally taken away 1531.
Clerkenwell monaſt. St. John's built, 1098, deſtr. by fire, 1381.
Clermont, Iriſh earldom of, created 1777 (name Forteſcue).
Cleve-abbey, Somerſetſhire, founded, 1198.
Clifden, Iriſh viſcount, created 1780 (name Agar).
Clifton, barony of, created 1608 (name Bligh).
Clifford, barony of, created 1299 (name Southwell).
Clifford of Chudleigh, barony of, created 1672 (name Clifford).

Climacter

Climacteric years, first thought critical by the Chaldeans.
Clithero-castle, Lancashire, built about 1178.
Clive, Irish barony of, created 1762 (name Clive).
Cloak, the, a dress of great antiquity.
Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Xt; clocks and dials set up in churches, 613; clocks made to strike about 801; a striking clock in Westminster, 1288; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented about 1662; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were very general. See Watches.
Cloncurry, Irish barony of, cr. 1789 (name Lawless).
Clonmell, Irish viscount, created 1789 (name Scott).
Clonmore, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Howard).
Cloth manufacture first established by Edward I. cloth, coarse, first made at Kendal, 1300.
Clover brought to England, by R. Weston, of Guilford.
Clubs, arose from the ancient Guilds of Scandinavia.
Clun-castle, Salop, built, 1140.
Cluniacs, commenced about 912; brought to Eng. about 1077.
Clunokvaur-Abbey, Caernarvonshire, built, 1616.
Clysters first applied by the Egyptians.
Coaches, a French invention, first used in England, 1155; an act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as effeminate 1601; began to ply in London, 1626; act for licensing hackney coaches, passed, 1693. See Wheels.
Coalheavers hanged for rioting, July 1768.
Coal-mines discovered at Newcastle, about 1300.
Coals first used in London in the reign of Edward I. who forbade the use of them, 1273; first brought from Newcastle, 1381. meters bill passed 1786.
Coats. See Dress.
Cockermouth-castle, built in William I. reign.
Cockersand-abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.
Cock-fighting, instituted 476 before Christ.
Cock-lane ghost, affair of, 1762.
Cocklepark-tower, Northumberland, standing before 1300.
Codex of Justinian, published 529.
Coffee, introduced into Arabia-Felix, 1454; became known at Constantinople, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; the art of making it introduced at London, and the first coffee-house opened, 1652; a duty of 4d. per gallon laid on all that was sold, 1660; its culture first encouraged in the plantations, 1732. See Coffee-houses.
Coffee-houses ordered to be shut up, 1675. See Coffee.
Coif, the serjeant's, introduced before 1259.
Coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; of gold and silver in Scotland, 211; the first sterling coined, 1216. Before this time rents were paid in kind. Milling the coin introduced, 1662; copper-coin first made current here, 1672; a recoinage of all the light gold, and ordered to pass by weight, June 4, 1774. See Gold, Guineas, Money.
Coiners first punished, 1107.
Coining, the die at present used for, invented, 1617; received into England; 1620. See Coin.
Colty-castle, Glamorganshire, erected before 1091.
Colchester, once a Roman colony, built 125 before Christ; cas-

tle built 921; archdeaconry erected before, 1132. See Baizes.
Cold Norton priory, Oxfordsh. built, 1160.
Coleman, secretary to the duke of York, executed 1678.
Coleraine Irish barony of, created 1762 (name Hanger).
Collars of SS. introduced, 1407.
College, Stephen, the protestant joiner hanged, 1681.
College of Physicians, London, incorporated by Henry VIII. ditto, at Edinburgh, 1682.
Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down, 224 before Christ.
Colvile, Scots barony of, created 1609 (name Colvile).
Combats, judicial, first appointed in Gaul, about 500; the first decision by, in England, 1096, brought in by William I. It is law at present, but has been discon. since 1683. See Chivalry.
Combe-abbey, Warwickshire, built, 1150.
Combermere-abbey, Cheshire, built, 1134.
Comedy, the first acted at Athens, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted 154 before Christ; the first regular one performed in England, 1551.
Comets appeared in 1104, 1107, 1110, 1256, 1315, 1337, 1371, 1401, 1577, 1618, 1647, 1652, 1661, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, two 1680, 1682, 1744, 1769, 1770, 1774. The first was discovered and described by Nicephorus, before 1350; the true orbits of comets demonstrated by Doerfel, 1680.
Commandments, the, given to Moses, 1494 before Christ.
Commissioners of sewers first appointed, 1425.
Commode, a head dress, introduced, 1687.
Common-law. See Alfred.
Common-pleas, court of, established by William I. settled in Westminster-hall, 1215. See Courts of Justice.
Common-prayer published in English, 1548.
Companies, the twelve chief, first formed in London, in Richard I. reign; skinners incorporated, 1327; goldsmiths, 1327; mercers, 2393; haberdashers 1407; grocers, 1429; vintners, 1437; drapers, 1439; ironmongers, 1464; merchant-taylors, 1466; clothworkers, 1482; fishmongers, 1536; salters, 1558.
Compass, seaman's, invented, 1229; first exhibited, 1260; improved, 1302; its declination discovered, 1538.
Compasses, mathematic, invented by a nephew of Dædalus. See Statuary.
Conception of the Virgin, feast, instituted, 1387.
Conceptionists, an order of nuns, estab. 1488.
Concerts, public ones in London, took their rise from a musical club, at the house of one Britton, a small-coal man in Clerkenwell, in Handel's time.
Conclave for the election of popes, established at the council of Lyons, 1274.
Concordia, New-Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1618.
Concubines allowed the clergy, 1206; denied Xtn. burial, 1225.
Conference at Hampton-court, Jan. 1604; at the Savoy, March 1661.
Confirmation took place in the time of Tertullian.
Confession, auricular, introduced, 1204.
Congo, kingdom of, discovered, 1484.
Congregationalists, the same as Independents.

Congreve,

Congreve, William, born, 1672, died, 1729.
Conjunction of the sun and moon, and all the planets in Libra; Sept. 1186; of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.
Conic sections, the first idea of, took place about 242.
Coningsburg-castle, Yorkshire, flourished in 489.
Connecticut colony established by charter, 1662.
Conscience, courts of, first appointed, 1517; made gen. 1786.
Consecration of Bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
Conservators of public liberties chosen from the barons, 1215.
Conservators of the peace first appointed 1344. This was the first institution of Justices.

Conspiracies.

Of the Norman Barons, 1074.
Of Prince Robert, 1076.
Of the Norman Barons, 1086.
Of Mortimer, and others, 1135.
Against Thos. a Becket, 1170.
Of young Henry, 1173.
Of the barons, 1233.
Of ditto. ag. Gaveston. 1312.
Of do, ag. the Spencers, 1321.
Of the queen, and others 1325.
Of the queen, &c. 1329.
Against the king of Cast. 1367.
Of the Barons, 1386.
Of the d. of Gloucef. &c. 1388.
Of Glocester, 1397.
Of the d. of Lancaster, 1399.
Of the earl of Northumb. 1403.
Against the d. of Bulgun. 1415.
Of the duke of York 1452.
Of the earl of Warwick, 1466.
Of the queen, &c. 1477.
Of the d. of Glocester, 1483.
Against Richard III. 1483.
Of the earl of Richmond, 1485.
Of Simnel ag. Hen. VII. 1487.
In favour of Warbeck, 1493.
Of the distip. of Wishart, 1547.
Against the d. of Somerset 1549.
Of lady Jane Grey, 1553.
Of q. Eliz. against Mary, 1559.
Against the d. of Guise, 1560.
Of Mary q. of Scots, &c. 1565.
Of lord Darnley, &c. 1566.
Of Mary q. of Scots, &c. 1567.
Of the Scots, 1567.
Of the duke of Norfolk, 1569.
Ditto, 1571.
Against the Hugunots, 1572.
Against q. Elizabeth, 1584.
Parry's, 1584.
Wotton's, 1586.
Babington's, 1586.
Another, 1594.
Gunpowder, 1604.
Roger Moore's in Irel. 1641.
Royalists ag. Cromwell, 1648.
Duke of Munmouth's, 1685.
One in Irl. discov. Jul. 1, 1683.
Fanatics in the North, 1664.
Of Sir G. Berkley, &c. 1696.
Layer's ag. George I. 1722.
See Rebellion, Cataline.

Constable, lord high, the first created by William I. the office hereditary till 1521.
Constantine the great, conv. to Christianity, 312.
Constantinople founded, 658 before Christ; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name 324; had first an emperor, 1268; taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II. This put an end to the Eastern empire, which began with the reign of Arcadius, 395; and continued 1055 years, 1453. The emperors of Constantinople are the successors of Bajazet. A fire that destroyed 12000 houses and 7000 persons, Sept. 27, 1729; one that burnt 7000 houses, June 19, 1782; another that destroyed 20,000 houses, Aug. 22, 1782. See Bithynia, Ottoman empire, Earthquake.
Consuls first made at Rome, 507 before Christ; abolished, 476.
Contractors,

Contractors disqualified for parliament, 1782.
Conventicles, act passed against them, 1661.
Convention of England and Holland, against France, at London, Aug. 22, 1686; at Petersburgh, between England and Russia, Sept. 30, 1755; of Closter Seven, signed Sept. 8, 1757; between Prussia and England, Jan. 19, 1755; between Spain and England, July 14, 1786; ag. 1790. See Treaty, League.
Conveyance, the oldest we have account of, is in Gen. xxiii.
Convocation, the houses of, first made in Edward I. reign; done no business since 1716; controversy with the lower house of, 1721.
Conyngham, Irish viscount, cr. 1789 (name Conyngham).
Cook, captain, sailed July 30, 1786, to go round the world; returned, Aug. 1771; again, to explore the Southern hemisphere, July 13, 1772; returned July 29, 1775; killed by some savages on another voyage, 1779; ship returned, 1780.
Copenhagen burnt, 1728; 77 streets were destroyed.
Copes instituted, 256.
Copper-money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340; in France, 1581; the first legal in England, 1609. Welch copper-office incorporated, 1694.
Copy-right. See Literary property.
Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swal. up 1489 bef. Christ.
Corcyra, the famous sedition in, 326 before Christ.
Cordeliers, their order erected, 1206.
Cordova, the residence of the Moorish princes, 729; mosque built 800; kingdom of, destroyed, 1014.
Corfe-castle, Dorsetshire, built bef. 1066.
Corinth formed into a state, 1184; destroyed by the Romans, 143 before Christ.
Corinthian order invented about 540 bef. Christ
Cork, in Ireland, built 1170.
Cork, Irish earld. of, created 1620, (name Boyle).
Corn, first exportation of, permitted 1437.
Cornish language, generally spoken in Cornwall, 1698; totally lost, 1772.
Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.
Cornwall, archdeaconry of, created bef. 1098.
Cornwallis, earld. of, created, 1753 (name Cornwallis).
Coronation. The first crowned by the hands of a bishop, was Leo, emperor of the East, 457; oath first taken by Ethelred II. 979; that now used, 1377; altered, 1689. First coronation sermon, 1041. See Scotland.
Coroners were officers of the realm, 925.
Coronets derive their origin from the civic, mural, and other crowns of the Romans; viscounts first received them from Henry VIII. barons from Charles II.
Coporations invented and introduced by Numa, amongst the Romans. See Charters.
Corpus-Christi College, Oxford, founded 1516 (20 fellows). For that at Cambridge, see Bennet.
Corsica dependent on Genoa, till 1730; became free, 1733; elected Theodore king, 1736; ceded to France by Genoa, 1770; sold to Germany for about 150,000l. 1781.
Cottonian library settled for public benefit, 1701.
Council, solemn one at Jerusalem, 48; of Antioch, 266;

Arle

Arles, 314; at Rome 649. Eastern general ones: 1st, of Nice, 325; 2d, of Constantinople, 381; 3d, of Epheſus, 431; 4th, of Chalcedon, 451; 5th of Conſtantinople, 553; 6th, of ditto, 600. Weſtern general: 1ſt Lateran, 1122; 2d, ditto, 1139; 3d, ditto, 1175; 4th. ditto, 1215; 5th ditto, 1517; 1ſt of Lyons, 1255; 2d, ditto, 1274; of Vienna, 1311; of Piſa, 1409; of Conſtance, 1414; of Baſil; 1431; of Florence, 1439; of Trent, 1545.

Count Palatine, a title firſt given to univerſity profeſſors by Charles IV. emperor of Germany.

Count a title given by the emperor Conſtantine.

Counties firſt ſent members to parliament, 1258.

Country-dances are of Engliſh origin.

County-courts eſtabliſhed, 896.

Courcy, Iriſh barony, created before 1583 {name De Courcy}.

Courcy. See De Courcy.

Couriers, or expreſſes, firſt eſtabliſhed by Cyrus in Perſia.

Courtenay, viſcount, created 1762 (name Courtenay).

Courteſy of England, Tenure by, introduced by William I.

Courtown, Iriſh earldom of, created 1762 (name Stopford).

Courts of juſtice, the four in England, took their riſe from a court eſtabliſhed in the palace of William the Conqueror.

Covent-Garden begun by the earl of Bedford, 1633.

Covenant, a convention of the Scots for maintaining their religion, 1638; another between England and Scotland, 1643.

Coventry, earldom of, created 1697 (name Coventry.)

Coventry biſhopric founded, 656; abbey founded, 1043; lady Godiva rode naked through the town, 1057; firſt guild founded, 1340; city incorporated, 1347; made a county of itſelf, 1451; croſs erect. 1541; archdeac. founded under Hen. I.

Coventry act paſſed, 1670.

Coverham-abbey, Yorkſhire, built abont 1209.

Cowes-caſtle, Iſle of Wight, built 1540.

Cowley the poet, born, 1618, died 1667.

Cowling-caſtle, Kent, built about 1401.

Cowper, earldom of, cr. 1717 (name Cowper.)

Cranborn priory, Dorſetſhire, founded, 980.

Cranmer, Archbiſhop, burnt, March 21, 1557.

Cranſton, Scots barony of, cr. 1611 (name Cranſton).

Crape, invented at Bologna.

Craven, barony of, cr. 1665 (name Craven.)

Crawford, Scots earldom of, created 1368 (name Crawford).

Crayons, art of fixing them, diſc. 1748.

Creak-priory, Norfolk, built 1206.

Creation of the world, Oct. 13, 4004 before Chriſt.

Credit, public, ſo low, that debentures were at 50 per cent. diſcount, 1669.

Crediton, Devon. an archbiſhopric till about 1050; burnt (460 houſes), 1743; again (39 houſes), May 1, 1773.

Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and commandments, tranſlated into the Saxon language, by order of Alfred, 761.

Cremorne, Iriſh viſcount, cr. 1785 (name Dawſon).

Crete, was little known till the reign of Minos, 1432; was a branch of the Roman empire, 62 before Chriſt; taken by the Saracens, 812; became the property of the Venetians, 1204; and from them was taken by the Turks, 1669.

Crickaſth-caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built 1200.
Cricklade, diſfranchiſed for bribery, 1782.
Criſp, Edward, eſq. of Bury, cut and mangled 1729.
Croiſade, or holy war, 1095; a ſecond croiſade, 1145; a third, 1190; a fourth, 1204; a fifth, againſt Egypt, 1248; the laſt, againſt Tunis, 1270.
Croiſiers carried before biſhops earlier than 500.
Croiſiers, order of, in Italy, founded before 1169; thoſe of the Low Countries founded, 1211; thoſe of Bohemia, 1234.
Cromwell, Oliver, born April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; made lord-lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almoſt ſubdued; returned, May, 1650; made general of the army, June 21 following; made protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; elected king, but refuſed the title, May 8, 1657; died, Sept. 1658; leaving his ſon Richard his ſucceſſor; his carcaſe hung up at Tyburn, Dec. 2, 1660.
Cromwell, Richard, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, Sept. 3, 1658, depoſed, April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.
Cronſtadt, Ruſſia, built by Peter I. 1704.
Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off for forgery 1731.
Croſs, the ſign of, firſt uſed by Chriſtians, about 110; that of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.
Croſſed Friars confirmed, 1169; came into England, 1224.
Crown, the firſt Roman that wore one was Tarquin I. 616 before Chriſt; firſt uſed in England, 872; the triple one, or *tiara*, firſt worn by Pope Urban V 1364; before, the popes wore only one with two circles. Hormiſdas was the firſt pope that put a crown to it at all, about 553; Boniface VIII. added the ſecond, 1303.
Crownpoint taken by the Engliſh, 1759.
Croxton-abbey, Staffordſhire, built 1180.
Croyland-abbey, Lincolnſhire, founded 718; deſtroyed, 867; rebuilt, 945.
Crucifixes firſt introduced into the Roman church, 461.
Cry, Iriſh, which alarmed all England, 1688.
Cuba, iſland of, diſcovered 1494; ſettled 1511.
Cucumbers. See Melons.
Cuiraſſe brought into uſe about 1300.
Culdees, Scotch monks, ſettled at York, before 1466; their principal ſeat was at St. Andrews, from about 280.
Cullen, Iriſh viſcount, created 1642 (name Cockaine).
Cumberland, Wm. duke of, died Sept. 30, 1765, aged 45.
Cummer-abbey, Merionethſhire, built 1200.
Cup, ſacramental, reſtored to the laity, 1547.
Curfew-bell eſtabliſhed, 1068; aboliſhed 1100.
Currant-trees firſt brought into England, 1533.
Cuſtom becomes law, when it can be traced back to 1189. Forty years cuſtom is binding in eccleſiaſtical matters, and ſixty in civil ones.
Cuſtom-houſe, London, firſt built, 1559; preſent one, 1718.
Cuſtoms on exports and imports firſt collected in England, about 979; firſt granted, 1274.
Cutters, weavers, hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.
Cycle, the Metonic, began July 15, 432 before Chriſt.

Cynic

Cynic sect founded, 424 before Christ.
Cyprus, subject to the Greeks, from 716 till 1191, when it was taken by Richard I. of England; taken by the Venetians, 1473; by the Turks, 1571.
Cyrenaic sect founded, about 392 bef. Christ.
Cyrene, in Africa, founded 651 bef. Christ.
Cyrus took Babylon, 544; died 529 bef. Christ.

DACRE, barony of, cr. 1297 (name Barret).
Dacre-castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
Dacres, lord, hanged for murder, 1541.
Dalhousie, Scotch earldom of, cr. 1633 (name Bruce).
Damaskeening iron, brought to perfection about 1600.
Damien. See Louis XV.
Dancing invented by the Curetes, 1534 before Christ.
Danegelt, a land-tax, established by Ethelred II. 1002; abolished by Stephen, 1136.
Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Sheppy-Island, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprized Warham-castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; 1205 of them killed by Oden, earl of Devon 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesey 900; submitted to Edward the elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991; and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had 24,000l. given them to depart 998; numbers of them massacred by order of Ethelred II. Nov. 13, 1002; continued, their ravages, and deserted the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047; and carried off great plunder to Flanders, joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but bribed by William I. quitted it, 1074.
Dangerfield whipped, and his eye struck out for a libel, 1685.
Daniel, cast into the den of lions, 538; from a vision predicted the Persian empire under Alexander, 534 bef. Christ.
Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.
Darkness, seventeen days of unusual, 797.
Darlington-castle, Devon, built, 1123.
Darlington, earldom of, cr. 1754 (name Vane).
Darnley, lord, great grandson of Henry VII. born 1547; married Mary queen of Scots 1565, and took the title of king

Henry; headed the Aſſaſſins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered Feb. 10, 1567. See Mary queen of Scots.
Darnley, Iriſh earldom of, created 1725 (name Bligh.)
Dartford-priory, Kent, founded, 1372.
Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1355.
Dartmouth, earldom of, created 1711 (name Legge)
David ſucceeded Saul on the throne of Iſrael, 1055; married Bathſheba, 1035; died 1015 before Chriſt, aged 70.
David, St. alive, 577.
Dauphin of France, Lewis, poiſoned, Dec. 24, 1415; John his brother, that ſucceeded him, poiſoned, April 16, 1416.
Dauphiny, ceded by the Dauphin of Viennois 1343, annexed to the crown of France, 1349.
Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.
Davis's Streights diſcovered, 1585.
Deal caſtle, built by Henry VIII.
Dearth, 1094, ſo great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was ſold for as much as 6l. now, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another, 1251; another, when wheat ſold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat ſold for 3l. a buſhel, and the poor forced to eat horſe-fleſh and dogs, 1316; another great one, owing to the rains, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made, in many places, of fern roots and ivy-berries, 1433.
Death, ſudden, conſidered in France as a mark of infamy, and proof of damnation, 1280.
Debenham, Suffolk, burnt, (38 houſes) March, 1744.
Debentures, government, firſt given, 1649.
De Courcy, the privilege of ſtanding covered before the kings of England, at their firſt audience, granted to that family by John, 1203.
Decemviri, creation of, 450 before Chriſt.
Dedication to books, contrived to get money, about 1600.
Defender of the faith. See Henry VIII.
Degrees, academical, firſt introduced in the univerſity of Paris before 1215. See Doctor.
Delaval, barony of, created 1786 (name Delaval).
Delawar, earldom of, created 1761 (name Weſt).
Delorraine, Scots earldom of, created 1706 (name Scott).
Delphos, temple of, burnt 548 before Chriſt.
Deluge, general, threatened in the year of the world, 1536; began, 1656, i. e. 2348 before Chriſt, Noah being then about 600 years old. He was in it 377 days.
Deluge of Ogyges, 1796 before Chriſt; deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly, about 1494 before Chriſt.
Demerary taken by the Engliſh, March 14, 1781; by the French, Jan. 31, 1782.
De Montalt, Iriſh barony of, created 1776 (name Maude).
Demoſthenes poiſoned himſelf, 313 before Chriſt, aged 60.
Denarius, the Roman, was worth about 7 pence farthing Engl.
Denbigh caſtle built, 1280; abbey built, 1330.
Denbigh, earldom of, created 1622 (name Fielding).
Denmark, Chriſtian VII. king of, viſited England, 1768.
Denmark, Matilda, queen of, ſiſter to George III. of England, died at Zell, May 10, 1775, aged 23.

Denmark,

Denmark, prince George of, husband to queen Anne, visited England, 1669; died Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55. See Q. Anne.
Denmark, its first king reigned, 714; embraced christianity, 940, and bishops first appointed; united with the crown of Norway, 1412; and with Sweden, 1497; separated from Sweden, when Gustavus Vasa was elected king, 1528; crown of made hereditary and absolute, 1660; revolution of, Jan. 1772. See Norway, Copenhagen.
Derby, earldom of, created 1485 (name Stanley).
Derby, James, earl of, beheaded at Bolton, 1651.
Derby, chartered by Charles I.
Derwentwater, earl of, beheaded, Feb. 1716.
Desart, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Cuffe).
Desmond, Tho. earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
Desmond, Irish earldom of, created 1622 (name Fielding).
Deucalion. See Deluge.
De Vesci, Irish viscount, created 1776 (name Vesey).
Devizes-castle built, 1136.
Devonshire, dukedom of, created 1694 (name Cavendish).
Dey, first appointed by the sultan, 1710.
Diadem, or crown, was, in the time of the Romans, nothing more than a white scarf, bound about the head like a turban. Bacchus was the first inventor of it.
Dials. See sun-dials, clocks.
Diamond the first, cut at Bruges, 1389.
Diamonds, nine of, called the curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament (part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds) voting for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland.
Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt by the Amazons, about 1182; again, by Erostratus, 356 before Christ; again, by the Goths, about 256.
Dice invented about the time of the Trojan war.
Dictator, the first, at Rome, 497 before Christ.
Dieppe, laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
Diet of Worms, 1495; of ditto, April 17, 1521; of Spires, March 15, 1529; of Augsburg, June 25, 1530.
Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581, hanged, 1606.
Digby, barony of, created 1765 (name Digby).
Dinevor, barony of, created 1780 (name Talbot).
Dionisius, St. priory, Hants, built about 1124.
Dispensations first granted by the pope, 1200.
Dispensing power of the crown exerted by James II. 1686; reassumed, to lay an embargo on corn, 1767.
Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571; bill for relief of, passed the house of commons, May 8, 1772, but rejected by the lords.
Distaff, the art of spinning with it, first taught to English women by Bonavisa, an Italian, 1505.
Distilling. See Chemistry.
Dithyrambic poetry owes its birth to Greece.
Divination proceeded originally from the Egyptians.
Divorce, the first in Rome was 229 before Christ.
Doctor, the degree of, first given in England, 1207; in music, first given in our universities, 1463.
Dodd, rev. Dr. hanged June 27, 1777.
Doddington Indiaman wrecked, 1755, 247 perished.

Dolwyddelan-caſtle, Caernarvenſhire, built, 500.
Domingo, St. diſcovered by Columbus, 1492.
Dominica diſcovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
Dominican order confirmed, 1216; came into England, 1221.
Don, title of, firſt taken by the kings of Spain in the 8th century.
Donatiſts, aroſe under Donatus, 311.
Doncaſter, earldom of, created 1662 (name Scot).
Donegall, Iriſh earldom of, created 1647 (name Chicheſter).
Doneraile, Iriſh viſcount, created 1785 (name Sentleger).
Donellan, capt. hanged, April 2, 1781.
Donoghmore, Iriſh barony, created 1783 (name Hutchinſon).
Doomſday-book, began 1080, finiſhed 1086.
Dorcheſter, barony, created 1786 (name Carleton).
Dorcheſter cathedral firſt built, 636.
Doric order, invented by the Dorians.
Doriſlaus, Dr. murdered at the Hague, 1640.
Dormer, barony of, created 1615 (name Dormer).
Duriet, archdeaconry of, ſeparated from Sarum, 1542.
Dorſet, dukedom of, created 1720 (name Sackville).
Dort, ſea broke in at, and drowned 100,000 people, 1446.
Douglas, earl, ſtabbed by James II. of Scotland, 1452.
Dover caſtle, built by Julius Cæſar; the tower of, built 47, old church dedicat. 156, priory built, 1130, pier built, 1539.
Dover, dukedom of, created 1708 (name Douglas).
Dower, or the wife's thirds, a Daniſh cuſtom.
Down, Iriſh marquis, created 1786 (name Hill).
Downe, Iriſh viſcount, created 1680 (name Dawney).
Drachm, The Roman, was equal to about 8d. Engliſh.
Drake, ſir Fran. ſet ſail for his voyage round the world, 1577.
Dragoons firſt raiſed in England, 1681.
Dreſden taken by the Pruſſians, 1756, by the Imperialiſts, 1759, by the Fruſſians, 1760.
Dreſs. Particoloured coats were worn here in Henry I. reign, clothe of gold and ſilver worn, 1376, none permitted to wear ſilks or furs in Scotland, but perſons of rank, 1429. See ruffs, breeches, perukes, hats, ſhoes, band.
Drill-bore, the, and engraving of gems, invent. 1200 bef. Xt.
Drogheda, Iriſh earldom of, created 1661 (name Moor).
Droitwich, Worceſterſhire, chartered by James I.
Dronfield, Derbyſhire, chartered, 1670.
Drowning was anciently a kind of puniſhment.
Druids, the, were cruelly burnt and deſtroyed in the iſle of Angleſey, by the Roman governor, 60.
Drum, the, an oriental invention.
Drum-caſterns, invented about 1685.
Drunkenneſs puniſhed with 5s. fine, or the ſtocks, 1605.
Dryden, the poet, born 1631, died 1700.
Dublin city, wall built about 838, ſtormed by Dermod, 1711, its firſt charter granted, 1173, caſtle built, 1220, mayor of, firſt made from a provoſt, 1407, mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1665, parliament houſe began, 1729. finiſhed 1739. See Armagh, hoſpital, univerſities.
Ducie, barony of, created 1763 (name Morton).
Ducking, practiſed as a puniſhment among the Celtæ and Franks.
Dudley, lord Guilford, married lady Jane Grey, 1553, beheaded with her, Feb. 12, 1554.

Dudley and Ward, viſcount, title of, created 1763 (Ward).
Dudley-caſtle, built about 700, priory founded, 1161.
Duelling introduced into England, 1587.
Duke, title of, firſt given in England, 1336.
Dulwich-college founded by Alleyn the player, 1619.
Dumfries, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Macdonal).
Dunbar, built 1137 before Chriſt.
Dunblain, Scots viſcount, created 1673 (name Oſborne).
Dundonald, Scots earldom of, created 1669 (name Cochran).
Dungannon, Iriſh viſcount, created 1766 (name Trevor).
Dunkirk taken by the Engliſh, 1658; ſold to the French, 1662, delivered up to the Engliſh, to be demoliſhed, July 17, 1712, the baſon, &c. deſtroyed, 1763 and 1764.
Dunmore, Scots earldom of, created 1686 (name Murray).
Dunmow priory, in Eſſex, built 1110. Flitch of bacon took place under Hen. III.
Dunnington caſtle, Berks, built before Edward II.
Dunoon-caſtle, Scotland, poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, 1334.
Dunſtable priory, founded 1132.
Dunſtaffage caſtle, Scotland, built before 1307.
Dunſtanborough caſtle, Northumberland, the ſeat of one of Henry II. ſons, priory founded, 1280.
Durham biſhoprick firſt founded, 635, removed from Lindisfarne to Durham, 1000, monaſtery built, 1073, firſt cathedral founded, and archdeaconry erected, 995, preſent cathedral began building, 1093, finiſhed 1242. Deanery founded, 1541, made a county palatine, 1552, town incorporated, 1576, act paſſed, to enable the city and county to ſend members to parliament, 1672.
Dying is ſaid to be the invention of the Tyrians, introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1667.
Dynaſty, or family reign of the ſhepherd kings, the 17th began, 1827, the 18th, 1724, the 19th, 1376, which laſted 194 years. The 21ſt Egyptian of the Tanites began, 1003, the 22d of the Bubaſtites began, 874, 23d, 825, 24th, 781, 25th, Ethiopian, 737, 26th, of the Saites, 693 before Chriſt. See China.
Dyſert, Scots earldom of, created 1646 (name Talmaſh).

EARDLY, Iriſh barony of, created 1789 (name Eardly).
Earl Marſhal, the firſt, 1383, in the Duke of Norfolk. Given to the Howards, 1483.
Earl, the dignity of, firſt given in England to Alfred, afterwards king of England.
Earth, proved to be flatted towards the poles, 1737.
Earthern veſſels invented, 1715 before Chriſt; earthen-ware invented in Italy, 1310.
Earthquake, one in Aſia that overturned twelve cities, 17, one that ſwallowed up Nicodemia, and ſeveral neighbouring cities, 120, one in Macedonia, that ſwallowed up a hundred and fifty cities, 357, terrible one, with an inundation, 50,000 perſons were drowned at Alexandria, July 1, 365, one which ſwallowed up ſeveral cities in Europe, 394, one ſwallowed up ſeveral villages in the neighbourhood of Cybyra, 417, one ſwallowed up ſeveral cities in Paleſtine, 419, one

at Conſtantinople, that overthrew its walls, and ſeventeen towers. Sept. 17, 446, one that almoſt deſtroyed the city of Antioch, Sept. 14, 458, one at Conſtantinople, that laſted 40 days, and overturned ſeveral edifices, 480, one at Antioch, that deſtroyed that and ſeveral other cities, 526, another at Antioch, that ſwallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528, one at Conſtantinople, 552, one at Rome and Conſtantinople, that overthrew many houſes, 557, one that ſhook France, Germany, and Italy, and threw down St. Paul's at Rome, April, 801, one throughout all England, 1090, one in Shropſhire, 1110, one in December, 1116, one in Sept. 1120, one, when flames of fire burſt out of the earth, Aug. 2, 1134, one that ſwallowed up the city of Catania, and more than 15,000 ſouls, 1137, one at Liſbon, when a great number periſhed, 1344, one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and many others, 1185, a dreadful one, Feb. 14, 1428, one in Somerſetſhire, 1249, one at St. Albans, 1250, general one, that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glaſtonbury, 1274, the greateſt in England, Nov. 14, 1328. ſeveral churches thrown down by one, May 21, 1382, a very dreadful one, Sept. 28, 1426. one in Spain, that did much miſchief, 1504, a dreadful one at Liſbon, which continued 8 days, overthrew 1,500 houſes, and killed 30,000 perſons, ſeveral neighbouring towns were alſo ſwallowed up, Feb. 1531, a whole province in the mountains of China, was, in one moment, abſorbed into the earth, and all the towns and inhabitants buried in an immenſe lake of water, which remains now, 1556, one in Naples and Sicily, that ſwallowed up ſeveral towns and 30,000 perſons, 1638, one in Chili, when ſeveral whole mountains ſunk into the earth, one after another, 1646, one in England, 1661, the city of Catania deſtroyed by one, with the loſs of 60,000 inhabitants, 1682, in many parts of England, 1683, one in 1692, one in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 people periſhed by it Sicily, and the chief town in Jamaica was deſtroyed, Sept. 1693, one in China, when near 400,000 perſons were loſt, 1699, one at Rome, 1703, one at China 1718, one at Chili, that deſtroyed the kingdom, 1730, one in China, that deſtroyed four provinces, July 29, 1731, one in the beginning of this century, that laid waſte the whole country of Peru in a quarter of an hour, 300 leagues long, and 90 wide, one at Naples, March 20, 1732, when 2000 perſons were deſtroyed, one in Ireland, that deſtroyed a hundred houſes, and five churches, Auguſt 1734, one that ſwallowed Lima and Callao in Peru, Oct. 28, 1746, two in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750, one that deſtroyed 4000 perſons at Philippi in Romania, Feb. 1750, one at Adrianople, that deſtroyed 200 moſques, and great part of the city, 1752, one in the Morea, which ſwallowed up many villages, July 15, 1754, one at Conſtantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. which deſtroyed two thirds of the buildings, and 40,000 people, Sept. 2, 1754, one that deſtroyed 2000 houſes, &c. in the iſland of Metylene, May 27, 1755, one in Peru, which deſtroyed Quito, April 24, 1755, one that deſtroyed Liſbon, and 70,000 inhabitants, Nov. 1, 1755, one in the Azores, July 1757, one in Tripoli, 1759, a terrible one in Syria, Oct. 30,

1760, dreadful one at Conſtantinople, that buried 880 perſons May 22, 1766, at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 perſons loſt their lives, at Altdorf, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1774, at Gualtimala, that buried the city, July 6, 1774, a dreadful one at Smyrna, July 3, 1778, one at Tauris, Perſia, when near 15,000 houſes were overthrown and numbers periſhed, March 1780, one at Meſſina that ſwallowed the city and 30,000 people, and deſtroyed 4000 villages, Feb. 25, 1783, one that overthrew Theſſalonica, 1783, one at Borge San Sepulchro, Italy, when ſeveral churches were thrown down, and 1000 perſons periſhed, 30 houſes, &c. were ſwallowed up, Sept. 30, 1789, one at Armſide Weſtmoreland, that lifted the earth, Feb. 25, 1790, one at Oran, in Africa, Oct. 8, 1790, that laid the city in ruins.

Eaſby-abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1152.

Eaſter eſtabliſhed about 68; the time of keeping Eaſter firſt calculated for 592 years, by Victorins, 463.

Eaſt-India houſe erected, 1726. See Indies.

Eaſter Iſland, South-ſeas, diſcovered, 1722.

Eaſterlings, Danes and Norwans, ſo called, when they invaded Ireland, 795.

Eaſtland-company, erected, 1585.

Ebionites appeared, 79.

Eccleſiaſtics, among the primitive chriſtians, ſubſiſted wholly on alms.

Eclipſe, the firſt of the moon upon record, March 19, 720 before Chriſt; firſt obſerved to revolve, 336 before Chriſt.

Edda, or Runic mythology, compiled about 1080.

Edels, New-Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1619.

Edgar Atheling, ſon of Edward, the only ſon of Edward II. nephew to Edw. the Conf. and after him only heir to the crown of England, but deprived of it, by the uſurper Harold II. He married a princeſs of Scotland, and died after 1120, aged 70. From this Edgar is lineally deſc. George III. See George III. William I. Henry I.

Edgar, brother and ſucceſſor of Edwy, began his reign, 959; crowned at Axminſter, 973; he built forty-ſeven monaſteries, died 975, aged 32; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward the martyr.

Edinburgh-caſtle, ſuppoſed to be built in the 9th century.

Edmund I. brother and ſucceſſor of Athelſtan, began to reign, 941, aged 18; killed by a ruffian whom he ſtruck at an entertainment, 948; and ſucceeded by his brother Edred.

Edmund II. ſtiled Ironſide, ſon of Ethelred II. ſucceeded his father, 1016, aged 27; but was oppoſed by Canute, who was crowned by the other party; it was at laſt agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was ſoon after murdered at Oxford, 1017, and Canute king of Denmark ſucceeded, Edmund's ſon being then abroad. See Edgar Atheling, Ethelred II.

Edred ſucceeded his brother Edmund I. on the throne, 948; died, 955; and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Edwy, ſon to Edmund I.

Edward the Elder, ſecond ſon of Alfred, ſucceeded his father on the throne, 900; died, 925; and was ſucceeded by his natural ſon Athelſtan.

Edward the Martyr, eldeſt ſon of Edgar, by a firſt marriage, ſucceeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; ſtabbed by order of his ſtep-mother Elfrida, who oppoſed his ſucceſſion in favour of her own ſon Ethelred, 979, and was ſucceeded by his brother-in-law Ethelred II. Elfrida's ſon.

Edward the Confeſſor, youngeſt and ſeventh ſon of Ethelred II. by his ſecond wife Emma, ſucceeded his half-brother Hardicanute on the throne, 1041; ſupported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, againſt Macbeth the uſurper, 1054 (ſee Macbeth). He cauſed the Saxon laws to be revived and corrected, and introduced the French language and cuſtoms into England; died Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and ſucceeded by Harold II. ſon of Godwin. See Edgar Atheling, King's-evil.

Edward I. eldeſt ſon of Henry III. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princeſs of Caſtile, 1255; taken priſoner by the rebel army, 1264; releaſed on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons at Eversham, Aug. 4, following; wounded in the holy land, by an aſſaſſin, 1271; ſucceeded to his father's crown, Nov. 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Weſtminſter, Aug. 19, following; ſubdued Wales, 1283; buried his queen, 1291; married Margaret, ſiſter to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; died, July, 7, 1307; and was ſucceeded by his fourth ſon Edward II.

Edward II. fourth ſon of Edward I. born at Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the firſt prince of Wales; ſucceeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Iſabella the king's daughter, 1308; obliged by the barons to veſt the government of the kingdom in twelve perſons, March 16, 1308; went to Bologna on a pilgrimage, Dec. 13, 1313; reſigned the dominion of Guienne to his ſon, then aged 13, 1325; dethroned by his queen, Jan. 13, 1327; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward III. murdered at Berkeley-caſtle, at the inſtance of Mortimer the queen's paramour, Sept. 21, following.

Edward III. eldeſt ſon of Edward II. born Nov. 15, 1312; ſucceeded his father, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned Feb. 1. following; being a minor, the queen dowager and Mortimer governed till 1330; reduced Scotland, and took the king priſoner; married Philippa daughter of the earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328; took the title of king of France; challenged the French king to ſingle combat, 1340; choſen emperor of Germany, which he refuſed, Aug. 1348; fought in ſingle combat with a Frenchman at Calais, and conquered Jan. 1, 1349; inſtituted the order of the garter the ſame year; defeated the French at Poictiers, and took the king and his ſon priſoners, 1356, died, June 21, 1377; and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Richard II. ſon to Edward the black prince.

Edward the black prince, ſon of Edward III. born June 15, 1330; married his couſin Joanna, daughter of the earl of Kent, 1361; made prince of Acquitaine, 1362; died, 1376.

Edward IV. a deſcendant of the duke of Clarence, Edward IIId's ſecond ſon, and fifth couſin of Henry VI. who was deſcended from the duke of Lancaſter, third ſon of Edward III. born Sept. 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was depoſed, March

5, 1461; crowed June 29, following, privately married lady Elizabeth Grey, a widow, 1464; taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, March 1470; but escaped soon after; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown after six years imprisonment; Edward returned as duke of York, March 25, 1471; beat the earl of Warwick at Barnet; was restored, and king Henry VI. sent to the tower; died April 9, 1483; and was succeeded by his son Edward V.

Edward son of Henry VI. murdered by Clarence and Glocester, in presence of Edward IV. May 21, 1471, aged 18.

Edward V. son of Edward IV. born 1470; succeeded his father April 9, 1483; Richard duke of Glocester, protector; conveyed to the tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and with his brother the duke of York, smothered in the tower, soon after, by order of his uncle Richard III. who succeeded him.

Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour his third queen born Oct. 12, 1537; succeeded his father, Jan. 28. 1547; his uncle the duke of Somerset protector; crowned Sunday Feb. 20, following; settled the crown on lady Jane Grey, May 1553; died, July 6, following; and was succeeded by his sister Mary. See Somerset, Grey, lady Jane.

Edwin, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633, aged 46; and was succeeded by Oswald his neph. king of Northumberland.

Edwy, son to Edmund I. succeeded his uncle Edred, 955; aged 17; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother Edgar; died, 959; and was succeeded by Edgar.

Edystone-light-house, built in 1696, blown down, 1703, burnt, 1759, rebuilt 1760, burnt again 1770, rebuilt 1774.

Effingham, earldom of, created 1731, (name Howard).

Egbert, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign as king of Wessex, 800, conquered Mercia, 819, and every other of the seven kingdoms, became sovereign of all England, south of the Humber, and called it England, 827; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836, died 838, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

Egfrid, succeeded his father Offa, as seventeenth king of Britain, 798; died after reigning six months, and was succeeded by Kenulf, thirteenth king of Mercia.

Eglington, Scots earldom of, created 1503 (name Montgomery.)

Eglington, lord, killed by a poacher, 1769.

Egmont, Irish earldom of, created 1733 (name Perceval).

Egmont, count, beheaded at Brussels, 1568.

Egremont-castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.

Egremont, earldom of, created, 1749 (name Wyndham).

Egypt, the kingdom of, begun under Misram the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years; reduced to a province, 31, conquered by the Turks, 1517.

Eldon, Norfolk, burnt (50 Houses) June 4, 1752.

Eleanor the divorced wife of Louis the king of France, married Henry II, 1150, died, 1204. Eleanor,

Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died, 1290.
Eleanor, queen of Henry III. died about 1292.
Elections. See Bribery.
Electricity little known till Dr. Gilbert of Colchester's discoveries, 1606, from two globes of brimstone, discovered by Ottoguericke, 1647, electric shock discovered at Leyden, by Cuneus, 1746, that it would fire spirits first known, 1756.
Elegiac verse invented about 776 before Christ.
Eleusinian mysteries, first introduced at Athens, 1356 before Christ, extinguished soon after 364.
Elgin, Scots earldom of, cr. 1633 (name Bruce).
Elibank, Scots barony of, cr. 1643 (name Murray).
Eliot, barony of, cr. 1784 (name Eliot).
Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII. died in childbed, 1503.
Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by his second queen, Ann Bulleyn, born Sept. 7, 1533, and created princess of Wales soon after, declared illegitimate, 1536, restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544, imprisoned by queen Mary, 1554, released, April 9, 1555, succeeded her half sister Mary, Nov. 17, 1558, crowned, Jan. 15, 1559, excommunicated by the pope, agreed to marry the duke of Anjou, but receded, 1581, died, March 24, 1603, and was succ. by her third cousin Jam. VI. of Scotl. See M. Q. of Scots.
Elizabeth, sister to George III. born, 1740, died, 1759.
Ell, the ancient, or modern yard, established by Henry I.
Ella, a Saxon general, landed from Germany, in Sussex, and established the kingdom of South Saxony, 477, and was thus first king of Sussex, became second king of Britain, 480, died, 514, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Cerdic.
Elphinson, Scots barony of, cr. 1509 (name Elphinston).
Elsineur, in Denmark, built 2 years after Christ.
Eltham palace, built 1290.
Ely, Irish earldom of, cr. 1771 (name Loftus).
Ely cathedral built, 506, monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870, rebuilt, 1109, bishopric taken out of Lincoln, and founded, 1008, archd. erect. about 1135, deanery erect. 1541.
Emanuel-college, Cambridge, founded, 1584 (fourteen fellows).
Embden East India company established, 1750.
Ember weeks established by pope Urban I. about 222.
Embroidery, said to be invented by the Phrygians. See Phyrg.
Emma died in prison, 1052. See Ethelred II. Canute.
Empson. See Dudley.
Enameling taught in England by a Greek in Edw. IIt's. reign; painting in enam. derived from the ancient mode of painting in potter's ware, 506 bef. Christ.
Engagements. See Sea-fight.
England, invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54. before Christ, subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, 85, the Romans kept possession till 410, conquered by the Saxons, 455, who divided it into seven kingdoms called the Heptarchy, (See Heptarchy) ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448, erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, 827, conquered by the Danes, 877, recovered by Alfred, 880, divided into counties and hundreds, 886, invaded by the Scots, 921, by the Welch, 984, by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003, again by Sweyn, 1013, by the Irish, 1069, by Malcolm of Scotland, 1071, again,

1091, again, 1093, by Robert duke of Normandy, 1101, by David of Scotland, 1136, again by the Welch, 1136, by the Scots, 1183, put under an interdict by the pope, 1206, interdict taken off, 1214, all in arms, 1215, underwent a reformation in government, 1258, invaded by the French 1416, by the duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485, put under an interdict again, 1535. See Egbert, Britain, Danes, Rebellion, War.
Engliſh monarchy began in 449, See Egbert.
Engraving on Copper invented, 1460, with the hammer invented, 1592, in mezzotinto, 1648, to repreſent waſh, 1761, crayon engrav. invent. at Paris, 1769, rolling-preſs invented about 1545.
Enniſkilling, Iriſh viſcount, cr. 1776 (name Cole).
Enoch tranſlated to heaven, 3017 bef. Chriſt, aged 365.
Enos. See Ceremonies.
Entailing eſtates, introduced by ſtatute, 1307.
Entertainment, places of, about London, firſt licenſed, 1752.
Epheſus. See Diana.
Epicureans aroſe about 310 bef. Chriſt.
Epiphany, feaſt of, introduced, 813.
Epirus, kingdom of, firſt known in hiſtory, about 950, became a republic, 240, but was ſubdued by the Romans, 167 before Chriſt. It was finally conquered by Mahomet II. 1466.
Epiſcopacy introduced before 100, aboliſhed in Scotland, 1638, ditto in England, 1645, reſtored in England, 1660, ditto in Scotland, 1661, and continued till 1689.
Epſom mineral ſpring, the firſt of the purging kind, diſc. 1630.
Epoch, the 1ſt began with the creation, 4004, 2d, with the deluge, 2348, 3d, with the call of Abraham, 1921, 4th, with the deliverance of the Jews, 1596, 5th, with the foundation of Solomon's temple, 1012, 6th, with the end of the Jewiſh captivity, 536 before Chriſt. See Age of the World, Era, Time.
Era, of Nabonaſar, 747, before Chriſt; Philippic 324 before Xt. of Seleucidæ 312 before Chriſt; Chriſtian, 4; of Dioclesian, 284; of Hegira, 622; Perſian, 632; era of Chriſt began to be introduced into hiſtory, 784. See Age, Jeſus, Time.
Ercombert, youngeſt ſon of Eadbald, by Emma, began his reign in Kent, 640; died 665.
Erdbury priory, built in Henry II's reign. (Auguſtines.)
Erne, Iriſh earldom of, created, 1789 (name Creighton.)
Errol, Scots earldom of, created 1452 (name Hay.)
Eſher-place, Surrey, built, 1414.
Eſkdale chapel, penance at, took place, 1159.
Eſop the fabuliſt put to death, 556 before Chriſt.
Eſquire, or gentleman, title of, rare before 1413; one Kingſton was made a gentleman by Richard II.
Eſſek, Hungary, abandoned by the Turks, 1687.
Eſſex, archdeaconry of, erected before 1142.
Eſſex, Thomas, earl of, beheaded, 1540.
Eſſex, Devereux, earl of, beheaded, 1601.
Eſſex, earldom of, created 1661 (name Capel).
Eſſex, earl of, and lord Ruſſel, committed to the Tower, where lord Eſſex cut his own throat, 1683. See Ruſſel.
Eſtates, act paſſed for entailing them, 1307.

Etching

Etching invented, 1496; with aquafortis, 1535.

Ethelbald I. king of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred, as 15th king of Britain, 716; murdered 757; and was succeeded by his nephew Offa.

Ethelbald II. son and successor of Ethelwolf, married his mother-in-law the princess of France; began to reign in Wessex, 857, died, 860; and was succeeded by his brother Ethelbert II. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert II. succeeded his father Ethelwolf in Kent, 857, and his brother in Wessex, 860; died, 866; and was succeeded in the whole kingdom by his brother Ethelred. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king of Britain, 592; turned Christian, and permitted St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury; died, 616, and was succeeded by Redwald, king of the East Angles.

Ethelred, succeeded his brother Wulfer, as 12th king of Britain, 674; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew Kenred.

Ethelred I. succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866; killed in battle, 872; and was succeeded by his brother Alfred.

Ethelred II. succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, aged twelve, 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II. duke of Normandy, 1001; (hence the connexion with the Norman family, that afterwards seated William the Conqueror on this throne;) fled from Suenon king of Denmark, into Normandy, 1013, when Suenon was proclaimed king; and soon after dying, his son Canute was proclaimed March, 1014; but was soon after obliged to fly to Denmark; on this Ethelred being invited back returned; Canute also returned, and obliged him to retire to the North, 1015; died April 23, 1016; and was succeeded by his son Edmund Ironside.

Ethelwolf, bishop of Winton, succeeded his father Egbert, as king, 838; died 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two eldest sons, Ethelbald, and Ethelbert II.

Eton-college, founded by Henry VI. 1441; rebuilt, 1569.

Euchites, appeared about the end of the 4th Century.

Eudoxians, a sect of heretics in the 4th Century.

Eunuchs are mentioned, Deut. xxiii. 1. The first was made by order of Semiramis, who died 1173 before Christ.

Euripides the poet killed by dogs, 407 before Christ, aged 77.

Eustatia, St. Island of, taken from the Dutch, Feb. 1781; retaken by the French from the English, Nov. 27, following.

Eutychians, heretics, arose 447, under Eutyches.

Even and odd, was the *Par Impar* of the Romans.

Evesham-abbey, Worc. built, 701; abbots tower built 1520.

Ewelm-palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.

Excellency, title of, first given to embassadors by the pope, 1595.

Exchange, bills of. See Bills.

Exchange, royal, first finished, 1569; called royal, Jan. 29, 1571; rebuilt and opened, Sept. 28, 1669.

Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by queen Elizabeth, 1584.

Exchequer, court of, institut. on the model of the transmarin exchecq. in Norm. 1074; stop. paym. from Jan. to May, 1672.

Exchequer bills, first established, 1696.

Excise-office, formed, 1643.

Excise-scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.

Executions, first removed from Tyburn to Newgate, Decccmb. 1783; Tyburn had been the place of execution upwards of 650 years.

Exeter-caſtle built about 680; biſhoprick compoſed of thoſe of Devonſhire and Cornwall, 1046; deanery erected, 1225; cathedral begun, 1150; finiſhed, 1485.

Exeter-college, Oxford, founded, 1316 (twenty-five fellows).

Exeter, duke of, executed, 1400.

Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded, Dec. 21, 1538.

Exeter, earldom of, created 1605 (name Cecil).

Expedition, grand ſecret, fitted out, Sept. 1757.

Explanation, Iriſh act of, paſſed 1665.

Eye, Suffolk, incorporated by king John.

Eynſham-abbey, Oxfordſhire, built, 1005.

Eyre, juſtices in, office inſtituted, 1184.

Eyre, Iriſh barony, created 1768 (name Eyre).

Ezekiel began to prophecy, 504 before Chriſt.

Ezra the prophet flouriſhed 447 before Chriſt.

FABII, 360 killed by the Veintes, 477 before Chriſt.

Fairfax Scots barony of, created 1627 (name Fairfax).

Fairfax, Iriſh viſcount, cr. 1628 (name Fairfax).

Fairs and markets firſt inſtituted here about 886.

Falconry, the amuſement of the great, 1000.

Falkland, Scots viſcount, created 1620 (name Carey).

Falkland's Iſles firſt diſcov. 1502; ſettled by the French 1764.

Falmouth, viſcount, cr. 1720 (name Boſcawen).

Famine, one that laſted ſeven years, 1708 before Chriſt; an extraordinary one at Rome, when many perſons threw themſelves into the Tiber, 440 before Chriſt; ſo dreadful a one in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel neceſſity of eating their own children, 450; one in 976; another, 1005; another, 1087; another, 1193; another, 1251; another, 1315; another, 1318; another, 1335; another, 1348; another, 1389; another, 1438.

Fans were in uſe in the time of Terence; fans, muffs, maſks and falſe hair, firſt deviſed by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

Farley-caſtle, Somerſetſhire, built before 1342.

Farnham-caſtle, Surrey, built by king Stephens, brother.

Farnham, Iriſh viſcount, created 1780 (name Maxwell).

Faſts eſtabliſhed, 138.

Fauconberg, earldom of, created 1756 (name Bellaſiſe).

Fauſtus or Fuſt, one of the earlieſt printers, who, from concealing his art, was ſuppoſed to deal with the devil, hence "The Devil and Dr. Fauſtus."

Fielding, Henry, died, 1754, aged forty-ſeven; Sir John, died, Sept. 4, 1780.

Fencing-ſchools in London prohibited, 1285.

Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded, 1697.

Ferrar, biſhop of St. David's, burnt at Carmarthen, 1555.

Ferrers, earldom of, created, 1711 (name Shirley).

Ferrers, earl of, hanged for murder, 1760.

Feudal law, a Gothic ſyſtem, uſed in France, introduced, 1070; aboliſhed, 1662. See Villenage.

Feversham, of some note, 811; abbey built, 1147; Davington nunnery founded, 1153; town first chartered by Henry III. Maison Dieux, founded by Henry III. school erected, 1582; Mr. Arden mur. 1550; running at old wives Lees, estab. 1628.

Fife, Irish earldom of, cr. 1759 (name Duff.)

Figures, introduced into England by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991, till then letters were used.

Finland converted to Christianity, 1150.

Finlater, Scots earldom of, created 1637 (name Ogilvie).

Firing. See Platoon-firing.

Fire-engines to draw water invented, 1663; those to extinguish fire invented by a Dutchman, 1699.

Fire-ships first introduced in the English navy, 1588.

Firme-orne, the first completed at Weybridge, about 1750.

Fires, great, in London; one that burnt 13,200 houses, &c. Sept. 2, 1666; at Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Billinsgate, Jan. 13, 1715; in St. Catherine's, 1734; in Cornhill, 1748, 1759, and 1765; in the Inner Temple, 1717; in Lincoln's-Inn-square, June 27, 1752; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; in Threadneedle-street, May, 1772.

Fire-works, invented by the Florentines.

First-fruits and tenths, rate made, 1292; a papal usurpation, introduced in the reigns of John and Henry III. and added to the Crown revenue, 1534; granted by the queen for the augmentation of small livings, Feb. 7, 1704; office estab. 1503.

Fish brought to London by land-carriage, 1761.

Fisher bishop of Rochester, born 1455; beheaded, 1535.

Fishery, herring, incorporated, Oct. 11, 1750.

Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, ex. at Tyb. 1537.

Fitzgibbon, Irish barony, cr. 1789 (name Fitzgibbon).

Fitzharris hanged for a libel against the king, 1681.

Fitzwilliam, Irish earldom of, created 1716 (name Fitzwilliam).

Fitzwilliam, viscount, cr. 1629 (name Fitzwilliam).

Fitzwilliam, barony of, cr. 1746 (name Fitzwilliam).

Five-mile act passed, Oct. 31, 1665.

Flag, lowering it to other nations, first enjoined by king Arthur, who flourished, 542.

Flagellants, arose 1260.

Flanders. See Low Countries.

Fleet market opened, Sept. 30, 1737.

Fleets, East and West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France of Spain, Aug. 9, 1780.

Fleurs-de-lys anciently bundles of Spears.

Flint, castle built 1275.

Florida discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763; East and West ceded to Spain, Jan. 20, 1783. See America.

Flowers, art of preserving them in sand discovered, 1633.

Flute, the, invented, 1506 before Christ.

Fluxions, first published, by Leibnitz, 1684.

Foley, barony of, cr. 1776. (name Foley).

Fontevrault, (Nuns) instituted soon after 1110; brought into England, before 1160.

Fonts, instituted, 167. See Baptism.

Food, animal, permitted, by God, 2357 before Christ.

Fools, festival of, held at Paris, and continued for 240 years; it originated at Constantinople, in the Greek church about 90.

Foot, Samuel, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 55.

Forbes, Scots barony of, cr. before 1421 (name Forbes).
Forbisher's Streights discovered, 1578.
Ford-abbey, Devonshire, built, 1142.
Forest, New, made, 1081.
Forfeitures of estates for treason took place among the Saxons.
Forgery, made capital, 1734.
Formosa, overflown, and almost destroyed, May, 22, 1782.
Fornication. See Adultery.
Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, May, 22, 1538, aged 42.
Fort St. David, India, bought by the East India comp. 1686.
Fortescue, earldom of, cr. 1789 (name Fortescue).
Fortescue, Irish barony of, cr. 1476 (name Aland).
Fortification, the modern practice of, took place about 1500.
Fortrose, Irish visc. cr. 1766 (name Mackenzie).
Fotheringhay-castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
Foundery, the art of casting statues in brass, is very ancient, among the Greeks; with us it was but little known, before the 17th century; casting of great guns took place in 13[illegible], and casting of bells before that of cannon.
Fountain's-abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1133.
Fowey, Cornwall, made a borough, 13 of Eliz.
Framingham-castle, Suffolk, erected by the Saxons.
France, conquered by the Romans, 25 bef. Christ; the Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis; it's first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481; it was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls; the assemblies called the States General first met, 1302, and continued to 1614; the English crown lost all it's possessions in France, between 1341 and 1359. Revolution 1789. See Most Christian King, Louis XV. Paris, Charlemagne.
Franciscans, founded, 1182; came into England, as supposed in 1224, and settled at Coventry, 1234.
Franklin, Benj. died April 17, 1790; aged 84.
Franking of letters commenced, 1734. abridged, 1784.
Franks, settled in Gaul, 277.
Freeholders under the feudal policy, were obliged to serve the state, and this duty was considered so sacred, that they could not take holy orders, without leave of the sovereign. See feudal laws.
Freemasons, introduced the art of building with stone in England, about 670; others say, the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's temple.
Friendly isles discovered by Tasman, 1643; visited by Captain Cook, 1773.
Fresco-painting known in China long before Christ.
Frithestoke-priory, Devon, built, 1222.
Frost for nine weeks, 1739.
Fryth, rev. John, burnt for heresy, July 4, 1533.
Fulham-bridge, built, 1727.
Fulling, invented in the time of the Romans.
Furness-abbey, Lancashire, founded, 1127.
Funds, a Florentine institution, 1344; first settled and adopted at the Revolution, 1689; Aggregate estab. 1715; sinking fund, 1716. See National Debt, Bank Stock.

Funeral orations were cuſtomary among the Romans, and in uſe among the Greeks.
Furneſs-abey, Lancaſhire, founded, 1127.
Furniture was very heavy, 1216.

GAGE, barony of, cr. 1780 (name Gage).
Gaianites, a ſect that flouriſhed, in the 6th century, though they were of long ſtanding.
Gainſborough, earldom of, cr. 1682 (name Noel).
Galleys, firſt uſed with three rowers to each oar, 786 bef. Xt. They came from Corinth.
Gallipago Iſles diſc. by Capt. Cowley, 1684.
Galloway, Scots earldom of, cr. 1633 (name Stewart).
Galway-college, Ireland, founed by Edward VI. 1551.
Galway, Iriſh viſcount, cr. 1727 (name Monckton).
Game, firſt act paſſed, 1496; preſent one, 1/53.
Gaming, exceſſive, introduced by the Saxons.
Gamut invented by Gui L' Arretin, 1025, and the ſix notes, ut, re, &c. fixed by one Meurs of Paris, from the firſt ſyllables of the ſeveral lines of a Latin hymn to St. John, 1123. See Muſic.
Gardening, the æra of, in Q. Eliz. time; of modern Engliſh in 1700. See Ferme orned.
Garnet, Tho. a Jeſuit, hanged for refuſing to take the oath of allegiance, 1608.
Garrick, David, died Jan. 20, 1779. aged 62.
Garter, order of, inſtituted, April 23, 1340; altered, 1552.
Garter king at arms, cr. by Henry V.
Gaſcons eſtabliſhed themſelves, about 593.
Gateſhide monaſtery, Durham, founded before 653.
Gauging contrived, 1570.
Gaul, ſucceſsfully invaded by the Barbarians, 407.
Gaunt, John of, third ſon of Edward III. married the daughter of the king of Caſtile, and took the title of king 1371.
Gauntlets were not introduced till about the 13th century.
Gauze, a manufactory known to the Romans, 14.
Gavelkind. See Tainiſtry.
Gaveſton, the favourite of Edward the II. put to death, 1312.
Gay, John, the poet, born, 1688; died, 1732.
Gazettes introduced into Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipſig, 1715; in Amſterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764; the Engliſh gazette firſt publiſhed at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665. See Newſpapers.
Gelding cattle not in uſe in Scotland till after 1378.
Generaliſſime, a term invent. in favour of John of Auſtria 1571.
Geneva, its republick founded, 1535; taken poſſeſſion of by France and Sardinia, June 29, 1782.
Genevieve, congregation of, commenced, 1618.
Genoa republic founded about 63 bef. Xt. the preſent one, 950; the firſt duke of, choſen, 1337; republic reſtored to its liberties by Doria, Sept. 12, 1528; bank failed, 1750.
Gentleman. See Eſquire.
Geofrey, third ſon of Henry II. killed in a tournament at Paris, 1183.

Geofrey, biſhop of Norwich, put to death, 1210.
Geography; the Chaldeans and Egyptians, were the firſt perſons who paid any particular attention to it, 1510 before Chriſt; brought into Europe by the Moors, about 1220.
Geometry invented by the Egyptians.
George, St. the tutelary ſaint of England, flouriſhed, 361.
George I. ſecond couſin of queen Anne. The ſucceſſion ſettled on his mother, 1700; cr. d. of Cambridge, &c. Oct. 5, 1706; aſcended the throne, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; died at Oſnaburg, Sund. June 11, 1727, aged 67; and was ſucceeded by his ſon George II. See Hanover, princeſs Sophia of.
George II. ſon of Geo. I. by Sophia daughter of the duke of Zell, ſucceeded to the throne, June 15, 1727; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for concealing the princeſs's pregnancy from him 1737; reconciled to him, 1742; died ſuddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77; buried Nov. 11, at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Geo. III. See Caroline.
George III ſon of Fred. Pr. of Wales born June 4, 1738; ſucceeded his grandfather George II. Oct. 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Meck'enburgh, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned Sept. 22, following; his life attempted, Aug. 2, 1786; afflicted with inſanity, Oct. 25, 1788; Pr. of Wales appointed regent, Feb. 6, 1789; went to St. Paul's church, Ap. 23, 1789. The preſent family being deſcended from James I.'s daughter, who was married to the king of Bohemia, and James I. being the direct lineal deſcendent of Malcolm king of Scots, by Margaret the ſiſter of Edgar Atheling, and Edgar Atheling being lineally deſcended from the immediate heir of Egbert king of the Weſt Saxons, though excluded from the throne by the uſurper Harold II. it follows, that George III. is truly deſcended from the ancient Saxon kings. See Hanover, princeſs Sophia of, Henry I. Edgar Atheling.
Georgia chartered, 1732; ſettled, 1733; expedition againſt St. Auguſtine, 1740.
Germany made no figure in hiſtory till 25 bef. Chriſt; Charlemagne was the firſt emperor, 802; dukes being at this time made governors of thoſe provinces, they claimed a right to, hence came moſt of the ſovereign princes of Germany. The firſt elected emperor, 912; nine electors firſt appointed, 1258; golden bull eſtabliſhed, 1357; emperor Joſeph II. died, Feb. 20, 1790. See Hanover.
Gervis-abbey, Yorkſhire, founded, 1145.
Ghent founded by Julius Cæſar.
Gibralter taken, July 24, 1704; beſieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1757; again May, 1731; again, 1781.
Gilbertines, inſtituted here, 1148.
Gilding with leaf gold, the art of, known to the Romans ſoon after the deſtruction of Carthage.
Gillingwood, Yorkſhire, burnt down, Dec. 1750.
Gimlet, the, invented by Dædalus.
Gin act paſſed, July 1737; 17,000 gin-ſhops ſuppreſſed in London, 1750.
Gipſies, firſt in Germany, about 1517; baniſhed from France, 1560; from Spain, 1591, and all parts of Europe; the firſt

statute passed against them here, 1580.
Gladiators, the combats of, first used at Rome, 253 before Xt. abolished, 404.
Glandores, Irish earldom of, c. 1776 (name Crosbie).
Glasgow cathedral founded, 11 6; castle, great tower of, built, 1426; theatre burnt, May 6, 1780.
Glasgow, Scots earldom of, cr. 1704 (name Boyle):
Glass, we hear of as early as 200 before Christ; Chinese made it, early in the third century; art of making, brought to England from France, 674; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered, 1164; first made here into bottles, &c. 1557; first plate-glass manufactory at Lambeth, 1674; casting looking-glass plates invented, 1688; glass tax estab. 1746; made from minium and flint, at Wittemberg, 1758; an additional duty laid on, 1777. See Windows.
Glass, painting on, first notion of, given about, 1503.
Glasses, musical, the art of producing sound from them by rubbing their rims, has been long known to the Germans.
Glastenbury, the first christian church in Britain, built as supposed by Jos. of Arimathea, about 60; rebuilt, 1120.
Gleaston-castle, Lancashire, built, 1340.
Glencairn, Scots earldom of, cr. 1488 (name Cunninghame).
Gloucester, once a Roman colony, built, 47; abbey founded, 700; burnt, 1102; again, 1122; made a bishopric and city, 1541; last charter granted, 1672.
Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered, 1397.
Gloucester, Humphry, duke of, third son to Hen. IV. and uncle to Hen. VI. murdered, 1447.
Gloucester, Rich. duke of, brother to Edw. IV. murdered Edw. Pr. of Wales, 1471; put the D. of Clarence to death, Feb. 18, 1478; made protector of Engl. 1483; elected king, June 20, following. See Richard III.
Gloucester, duke of, son to Q. Anne, died, 1700, aged 11.
Gloria Patri added to the Psalms, about 366.
Gloves, embroidered, introduced here in Elizabeth's reign; the custom in bargains of giving servants money for a pair of gloves, is derived from eastern nations, giving gloves on the transfer of land; hence also the ceremony of throwing a glove by way of challenge; a duty laid on them, 1785.
Gnostics, a sect, arose in the 2d. century; suppressed in the 4th or 5th.
Gobelin manufactory, at Paris, established, 1667.
Godfathers and godm. forbid. to marry, 721. See Baptism.
Godmanchester, Hants, chart. by James I.
Godolphin, barony of, cr. 1735 (name Godolphin).
Godstow nunnery, Oxfordsh. first consecrated, 1138.
Godwin, earl, invaded Engl. 1052, and murdered Alfred; choaked at table protesting his innocence, 1053.
Gold first coined in Engl. 1257. See Sovereign, Money, Coin.
Gold-fish first brought here, about 1691.
Good Hope, cape of, first disc. 1487; first doubl. 1497; do. by the Engl. 1591; taken by the Dutch from the Portug. 1653.
Golden age, was during the reign of Saturn, a king of the Aborigines. See Aborigines, Saturn.
Golden Angel, order of, founded before 486; restored, 1191.
Goodier, Capt. hanged for murdering his brother, 1741.

Goodwin

Goodwin ſands, formed, 1100.
Gordian knot, looſed by Alexander, 330 before Chriſt.
Gordon, Scots dukedom of, cr. 1684 (name Gordon).
Gordon, Sir John, beheaded for rebelling againſt Mary queen of Scots, 1562.
Goree taken by the Engl. 1663; by the Dutch, 1665; by the French, 1677; by the Engl. 1758; reſtored to the French, 1763; taken by the Engl. but reſtored at the peace, 1783.
Goſford, Iriſh barony of, cr. 1776 (name Acheſon).
Goſpel, perſons ordered to ſtand when read, 399.
Goths, invaded the Romans, 250; embraced Chriſtianity, 400; pillaged Rome, 410; ſlew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539. See Huns, Milan, Rome, empire of.
Gown and Caſſock, not worn till the reign of Charles II.
Grace Dieu, nunnery, Leiceſter, built, 1151.
Grace, before and after meat, is a very ancient practice, even in the heathen world.
Grafton, dukedom of, cr. 1675 (name Fitzroy).
Graham, earldom of, cr. 1722 (name Graham).
Graham, Sir David of Scotland, beheaded. Jan. 15, 1593.
Grammarians flouriſhed 276 before Chriſt.
Granada conq. by the Moors, 715; by the Caſtillians, 1492.
Granard, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1684 (name Forbes).
Grand-Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.
Grandier burnt at Loudon, for witchcraft, 1634.
Grandiſon, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1767 (name Maſon.)
Grandmontines, inſtituted, about 1076; brought into England under Henry I.
Grantley barony of, cr. 1782 (name Norton).
Grantham, barony of, cr. 1761 (name Robinſon).
Granville, earldom of, cr. 1714 (name Carteret).
Grapes. See Cherries, Vines.
Graveſend, chart. by Q. Elizabeth; burnt, 1727.
Gravity, the laws of, diſc. by Galileo.
Gray, Scots barony of, cr. 1347 (name Gray).
Grays-Inn, London, built, 1687.
Greatrakes, that pretended to heal by ſtroking, appeared, 1665.
Grecian monarchy commenced 329 bef. Xt. empire began, 811; ended, 1453.
Greece, the ſacred war of, begun 856 bef. Chriſt.
Greek accents firſt uſed about 200 bef. Xt. ſtudy of Greek introduced here, by Wm. Groceyn, 1491.
Greeks, origin of their ſchiſm, 860.
Green-caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built, 1138.
Green, Saxon, colour of, diſc. 1744.
Greenland, firſt diſc. and ſettled by the Norwegians, about 837; converted to Chriſtianity, 996; cut off by the black death, about 1348; company eſtabliſhed 1692; colonized by the Danes, 1728.
Greenwich, barony of, cr. 1767 (name Townſhend.
Greenwich hoſpital endowed, 1694; burnt, 1779.
Gregg executed, 1708.
Grenades taken by the French, 1779; ſuffered greatly in a ſtorm, Oct. 20, 1780; reſtored to England, Jan. 1783. See Martinico.
Grenadiers eſtab. firſt in France, 1667; intro'd. here, 1685.

Gresham-college, founded, 1581; taken down, 1770.

Grey, lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wideville, and the dowager dutchess of Bedford, on the death of Sir John Grey, married Edward IV. 1464; consented to marry Richard III. 1784.

Grey, lady Jane, great grand-daugher, of Henry VII. and second cousin to Eliz. proclaimed queen on the death of Edw. VI. July 9, 1553; but resigned the crown ten days after, beheaded Feb. 12, 1554-5, aged 17. See Dudley, lord.

Grey, marquisate of, cr. 1740 (name York).

Grey, barony of, cr. 1784 (name Egerton).

Griffin, prince of Wales, escaping from the tower, fell, and broke his neck, 1244.

Grimston, Irish visc. cr. 1719 (name Grimstone).

Grister, the Austrian governor, shot by Wm. Tell, which laid the foundation of Swiss liberty, 1375.

Grist-mills, the invention of the Irish, 214.

Groats and half groats the largest silver coin, 1351.

Gronville-college, Camb. founded, 1348 (26 fellows).

Grosvenor, earldom of, cr. 1784 (name Grosvenor).

Grotesque style, the, invented about 336 bef. Xt.

Guardaloupe, disc. 1493; taken from the French by the English, 1759; almost destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.

Guards, three regiments of, first raised, 1650.

Guelfs and Gibbelins, party names, began in Italy, 1154.

Guernsey reduced, 1339. See Jersey.

Guienne. The French made themselves masters of all this province, except Calais, after being in the possession of the Eng. 300 years, 1451.

Guildhall, London, built, 1410:

Guildford-castle, built before the conquest; town chartered by Henry I and VII. free school established, 1551; canal to Weybridge began, 1650, on which were erected the first locks in England.

Guilford, earldom of, cr. 1752 (name North).

Guinea fowls brought to England, 1524.

Guinea, coast of, disc. by the Portug. 1482.

Guineas current for 30s. 1688; reduced to 21s. 1717. See Coins.

Gunnery, invented by the Italians, before 1537.

Gunpowder found out by one Swartz of Cologne, 1400; some say the Chinese knew the secret long before; first made in England, 1561.

Gunpowder plot disc. Nov, 5, 1605.

Guns, small, invented by one Swartz, a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; great ones, casting of, invented, 1338; first used, 1346; in England, 1405; cast in England, 1544; used in shipping by the Venetians, about, 1539.

Guy, earl of Warwick, flourished before 1316.

Gymnastic games, instituted at Eleusis, 1326, bef. Xt.

Gyrwi, or Jarrow-monastery, Durham founded about 684.

Gysburg-priory, Yorkshire, founded, 1119.

HABEAS Corpus act passed, May 27, 1679; bill ordered to suspended it, July 1715; again, 1722; again, Oct. 1743; again

again Nov. 1746; again, April 1749; again 1779.

Habit, the clerical began to be distinguished from the lay-habit, in the 6th century.

Hackendown-banks, Kent, formed, 853.

Hackman, rev. Mr. hanged for murder, April, 19, 1779.

Hackney-coach fares increased, 1786.

Haddington, Scots earldom of, cr. 1619 (name Hamilton.)

Hadley-castle, Essex, built before Henry III.

Haghmon-priory, Salop, built, 1100.

Hair, long, was esteemed an honour by the antient Gauls, but held odious, 1096; false hair was worn by the Greeks and Romans. See Peruke.

Halberd is the Gothic battle-ax.

Hales-abbey, Glostershire, built, 1246.

Hales-Owen-abbey, Shropshire, founded, 1204.

Halkerton, Scots barony, created, 1647 (name Falconer).

Hallifax, woollen manuf. established there in Henry VII. time.

Halling-house, Kent, built before 1183.

Halsewell East-Indiamen foundered, 126 perish. Jan. 6, 1786.

Hamburg company incorporated in England, 1569.

Hamilton-cathedral, Scotland, founded, 1451.

Hamilton, Scots dukedom of, cr. 1643. (name Hamilton).

Hamilton, duke of, E. of Holland, and ld. Capel, beheaded, 1649.

Hamilton, duke of, and lord Mohum, killed in a duel in Hyde-Park, Nov. 15, 1712.

Hamilton barony of, created, 1776 (name Campbell)

Hampden, viscount, created, 1776 (name Hampden).

Hampton-court pal. finished, by Card. Woolsey, 1525; bridge ordered to be built, 1750.

Hampton court, Herefordshire, the palace of Henry IV.

Hanbury's chanities, Church Langton, estab. 1765.

Hand-in-hand fire-office, erected, 1697.

Handel, Geo. Fred. died, April 14, 1759, aged 65.

Hanover, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692; treaty with France, &c. 1725.

Hanover, princess Sophia of, mother to Geo. I. youngest daughter of Eliz. queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of James I. of course first cousin to James II. declared heir to the crown of England, 1700, died June 8, 1714 aged 83.

Hanoverian troops arrived in England, May 1756; left it, Dec. 5 following.

Hans-towns, England's quarrel with, ended, 1473.

Hanseatic league, took place about 1190; continued till about 1300, hence the Hans-towns.

Hanway, Jonas, died, Sept. 5, 1786, aged 74.

Harborough, earldom of, cr. 1719, (name Sherard).

Harberton, Irish barony, cr. 1719, (name Pomroy).

Harcourt, earldom of, cr. 1749 (name Harcourt).

Hardicanute, king of Denmark, third son of Canute, by Emma, seized the crown of England, on the death of his brother Harold I. 1039; died suddenly, 1041; and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward the confessor, Ethelred's first son by Emma, Alfred's brother.

Hardwicke, earldom of, cr. 1754 (name York).

Harfleur taken from the French by Henry V. 1415.

Harlech-castle, Merioneth-shire, rebuilt, 877.

Harlequin, the name, took it's riſe from an Italian comedian, who came to Paris, under Henry III.

Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661; ſtabbed at the council board, 1711; died 1724.

Harold I. ſecond and natural ſon of Canute, ſucc. his father on the throne, 1036; died, April 14, 1039; and was ſucc. by his younger brother, Hardicanute, king of Denmark.

Harold II. ſon of earl Godwin, took poſſeſſion of the throne on the death of Edward the Confeſſor Jan. 1066; defeated his brother Toſti, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Standford, Sept. 25, ditto; killed by the Normans at the battle of Haſtings, Oct. 14, following, and ſucc. by Wm. duke of Normandy.

Harpers and the Bards, who always preceded the onſets of the Welch in battle, aboliſhed by Edw. I. on conquering Wales. See Bards.

Harp, the, taught at Leſbos, 682 before Chriſt.

Harpies were ſuppoſed to be locuſts only, Buffon imagines they were bats, and Bryant, a college of prieſts.

Harrington, earldom of, cr. 1741 (name Stanhope).

Harriſon received 20,000l. for his time-piece, 1764.

Harrowby, barony of, cr. 1776 (name Ryder).

Harrowgate mineral ſpring, diſcovered, 1571.

Harwich, barony of, cr. 1756 (name Hill).

Harwood punnery, Bedfordſh. built, 1150.

Haſtings-caſtle, Kent, built before 1100.

Haſtings, Suſſex, burnt by the French, 1377.

Haſtings, lord, put to death in the Tower, by order of Richard duke of Glocester, June 13, 1483.

Haſtings, Warren, tried, 1788.

Hat (the man's) invented at Paris by a Swiſs, 1404; firſt worn in England in the time of Henry VII. firſt manufactured at London by Spaniards, 1510; the cuſtom of taking it off in ſalutation, originated in the days of chivalry, from the knights taking off their helmets before the ladies; high-crowned hats worn by the men in Elizabeth's reign.

Hautboy, the, ſuppoſed to be invented by Mercury, who flouriſhed 1900 before Chriſt.

Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.

Havard-college, New England, incorporated, May 31, 1650; burnt and rebuilt, 1764.

Haverfordweſt-caſtle, built in the reign of William III.

Have-de-Grace put into the hands of the Engliſh by the French Proteſtants, 1562.

Hawarden-caſtle, Flintſh. built before 1281; demoliſhed, 1648.

Hawke, barony of, created, 1776 (name Hawke).

Hawkeſbury, barony, created 1786 (name Jenkinſon).

Hawkers and pedlars, act for licenſing them paſſed, 1697.

Hawley, Iriſh barony, created 1646 (name Hawley).

Haxey, in Axholm, Linconſh. burnt (50 houſes) March 4, 1744.

Hay, barony of, created 1711 (name Hay).

Haymarket, London, eſtabliſhed for the ſale of Hay, 1664.

Healths, the cuſtom of drinking them, in faſhion ſo early as 1134 before Chriſt.

Hearth-money, the origin of the window-tax, eſtabliſhed, 1662; aboliſhed, 1689.

Hebrew points firſt invented, 475.

Helcæsaites, a sect, appeared 258.
Helen, the rape of, by Theseus, 1213; by Paris, 1204 bef. Xt.
Hegea, the Island of, taken by the English, 1673.
Heliometer, an instrument for measuring the diameter of the stars, invented by M. Bouguer, 1747.
Helioscope, invented by Christ. Scheiner, 1625.
Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721.
Helston, Cornwall, incorporated, 27th Elizabeth.
Hemsted Herts, incorporated by Henry VIII.
Hengist and Horsa, two brothers, heads of the Saxons, who came into Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet with 5000 men 449; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, whom he had invited to a festival at Stonehenge, 475; died, 480, after reigning king of Kent, 31 years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Hengist was the founder of the English monarchy, and was succ. by Ella. Horsa was slain in battle at Ailsford, soon after his arrival in England.
Henrietta, Charles I's queen died in France, 1669.
Henry I. third son of William I. succeeding his brother Wm. II. was crowned, August, 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scots, by the sister of Edgar Atheling, thus restoring the Saxon family, 1100; made peace with his elder brother Robert duke of Normandy, who invaded his kingdom, and claimed the crown, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; conquered it, 1106, and took his brother prisoner; invaded the Welch, 1114; buried his queen, 1118; wounded at the attack at Andeley in France, 1119; his only son aged 18, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of the duke of Louvaine, 1121; died, Dec. 1, 1135; aged, 68; and was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. See Maude, Normandy, Robert.
Henry II. the first of the Plantagenets, grandson of Henry I. by his daughter Maude, born, 1133; intrigued with Rosamond, 1149; succeeded his cousin Stephen, in exclusion of Stephen's son. Oct. 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey of Anjou, 1150; married his son Henry to the king of France's daughter, both infants, 1599; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance, and was lashed by the monks, at Becket's tomb, to make an atonement for his murder, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independancy of his crown the same year; reduced all the rebels in England, ditto; named his fourth son, John, then 11 years old, king of Ireland, 1177; buried his son Henry, June 11, 1183; agreed with Philip of France, to go to the holy war, 1188; died abroad with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son, Richard I. See Eleanor, Maude.
Henry III. son of John, born Oct. 1, 1207; succeeded his father and was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from the king of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; quelled the insurrections of the mutinous barons, 1222; mar-

Red Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 24, 1236; obliged by the barons to submit to certain regulations in government, 1238; pledged his plate and jewels, when he gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to the king of Scots, 1252; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edward, 1254; accepted the Sicilian crown from the pope, for his son Edmund, 1255; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the Fr. 1258; shut himself up in the Tower, for fear of the barons, 1261; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, king of the Romans at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died, Nov. 16, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III. b. 1367; succeeded his first cousin Richard II. and crowned Oct. 13, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; married Joanna, widow of the duke of Bretagne, Feb. 1404; conspired against by the earl of Northumberland, 1404; imprisoned James I. of Scotland, who landed in Norfolk in his way to France, Dec. 1406; died, March, 20, 1413; and was succeeded by his son Henry V. by his first wife, daughter of the earl of Hereford.

Henry V. eldest son of Henry IV. born 1388; committed to prison when prince of Wales, for striking chief justice Gascoigne on the bench, 1412; succeeded his father, April 9, 1413; conspired against, in favour of the earl of March, 1415; landed at Havre-de-Grace with 56,000 men, and took Harfleur, Aug. following, and fought the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, Aug. 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; intrusted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, the Dauphin having been disinherited for the murder of the duke of Burgundy, May 21, 1420; married the princess Catherine of France, May 30, 1420; died, Aug. 31, 1422; and was succeeded by his son Henry VI.

Henry VI. only son of Henry V. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded his father, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France, but opposed by the disinherited Dauphin; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been possessed by the English seventeen years, 1436; married to Margaret of Anjou; Nov. 1444; conspired against by Richard duke of York, 1450; taken prisoner by the duke of York, at the battle of St. Alban's, May 1455; made the duke of York, protector, Nov. 1455; resumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the earl of Warwick, 1460, when it was settled that the duke of York should succeed to the throne after the death of Henry; deposed by Edward IV. son of the duke of York, the duke being slain at the battle of Wakefield, Mar. 5, 1461; escaped to Scotland soon after; returned to England, 1463; and was taken and sent to the Tower, restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, Ap. 11, 1471; died in the Tower, supposed to be murdered by the

duke

duke of Glocester, May following, and was succeeded by his fifth cousin Edward IV. See York, Edward IV. Margaret.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, grandson of Owen Tudor, descended from the duke of Lancaster, third son of Edw. III. succeeded, by conquest, his fifth cousin, Richard III. whom he killed in battle, and who was descended from the duke of York, second son of Edward III. Aug. 22, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, following; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and heiress of the house of York, Jan. 18, 1486, and thus settled the contest between the two families; lost his queen in childbed, Feb. 11, 1503; gave his eldest daughter Margaret in marriage to James IV. of Scotland, Dec. 1503; died, Ap. 22, 1509, aged 51, and was succeeded by his second son Henry VIII. See Arthur, Gaunt.

Henry VII. chapel, first stone laid, Jan. 18, 1503.

Henry VIII. the first king of England that was stiled *Dread Sovereign*, second son of Henry VII. born June 28, 1491; compelled by his father to marry his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine, June 3, 1509; succeeded his father, June 24, following; invaded France in person, 1513; was a competitor with Charles V. for the empire, 1519; had an interview with Francis I. of France, at Ardres, June 7, and with Charles V. emperor of Germany at Gravelines, July 10, 1520; received from the pope the title of, *Defender of the Faith*, for having written a book against Luther, 1521; gave up the claim of the Eng. monarchs to the cr. of France, for a pension of 50,000 crowns Aug. 18, 1527; stiled by the clergy, the Head of the church, 1531; divorced from queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyn, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by pope Paul, for beheading Sir Thomas More, and others, Aug. 30, 1536; put Anne to death, on a charge of adultery and incest, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, lost this queen in childbed, when Edward VI. was born, Oct. 24, 1537; disputed publick ly in Westminster hall on religious matters with John Lambert, 1538, married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves, Dec. 1539, divorced from her on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540, married Catherine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's niece, Aug. 8, following, put her to death for adultery, Feb. 12, 1543, married Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, July 12, following, died, Jan. 28, 1547, and was succeeded by his son Edward VI. See Reformation, Titles royal.

Henry III. king of France, murdered, Aug. 1, 1589, aged 38, he was the last of the Valois family.

Henry IV. king of France, made a prisoner three years, for countenancing the massacre at Paris, 1572; killed by Ravillac, 1610.

Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. died of a fever, Nov. 6, 1612, aged eighteen.

Heptarchy, the Saxon, commenced in the sixth century, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.

1. Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county. It began 457, and ended, 834.
2. The South Saxons, containing Suffex and Surry. It began 491; ended about 600.
3. The West Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonsh. Dorsetsh.

Saxons, Wiltſh. Hampſh. and Berkſh. It beg. 519; end. 1066.

4. The East Saxons, containing Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire. It began 527; ended, 747.

5. Northumberland, containing Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, the biſhoprick of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith. It began 547; ended about 792.

6. The East Angles, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire. It began 575; ended 793.

7. Mercia, containing Glouceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Cheſhire, and part of Hertfordſhire. It began 582, ended 874.

N. B. The Saxons, notwithſtanding this diviſion of the kingdom, were ſubject to one monarch, who was called king of Britain.

Heraclidæ, the return of the, into Peloponneſus, is the epoch of the beginning of prophane hiſtory, and took place eighty years after the taking of Troy. See Troy.

Heraldry, marks to diſtinguiſh different colours, invented 1639. See Arms.

Heralds are of great antiquity, before Homer.

Heralds-college, inſtituted 1340; incorporated by Edward VI.

Herculaneum, overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, Nov. 1, 79; ruins of diſcovered, 1747.

Hereford, founded in the heptarchy; made a biſhoprie, 680; archdeaconry erected about 1100; cathedral built, 1107; deanery erected about 1140.

Hereford, viſcount, created 1549 (name Devereux).

Hereſy. The cruel ſtatute for burning hereticks paſſed 1401, repealed 1677.

Heretable juriſdictions in Scotland aboliſhed, 1747.

Heriots, and military ſervices, eſtabliſhed by the Saxons.

Hermione, a Spaniſh galleon, taken, March 21, 1762.

Herod began to reign in Judea, 53; put his wife Mariamne to death, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem, 18; his two ſons put to death, by order of the Jewiſh council, 6; died, Nov. 25, 4 before Chriſt, that is, four years before the common æra. See Jeſus.

Herrings, the art of pickling, diſcovered about 1390.

Hertford-college, Oxford, founded 1740 (four fellows).

Hertford, earldom of, created 1750 (name Conway).

Hertlebury-caſtle, Worceſterſhire, built 1268.

Heſiod lived 944 before Chriſt.

Heſſian troops arrived in England, 1758.

Hever-caſtle, Kent, built 1340.

Heiroglyphicks invented by Hermes, or Mercury.

High and low-church, two diſtinct parties, occaſioned by the proſecution of Sacheverell for ſeditious ſermons, 1710. See Sacheverell.

Higham Ferrars-college, Northamptonſhire, built 1422

Highlanders-clans diſarmed, 1725; again, 1746; dreſs prohibited, 1746.

Highneſs, the petty Italian princes firſt complimented with the title

title of, 1630; the duke of Orleans took that of Royal Highneſs, to diſtinguiſh him, 1631.
Hilaria, feaſts celebrated by the Romans on the 25th of March.
Hinchinbrook-priory, Hunts, built 1074.
Hindon, Wilts, burnt (150 houſes) July 2, 1754.
Hindoſtan. See Mogul empire.
Hiſpaniola, Columbus firſt landed at, when he diſcovered America, 1498.
Hitchen, Herts, burnt (twenty houſes) Sept. 11, 1762.
Hocus pocus, derived from *hoc eſt corpus*.
Hogarth, William, died 1764, aged ſixty-four.
Holdenby-houſe, Northamptonſhire, built 1585.
Holderneſs, earldom of, created 1682 (name D'Arcy).
Holland-priory, Lancaſhire, founded 1319.
Holland. See United Provinces.
Holland, barony of, created 1762 (name Fox).
Holm-Cultrum-abbey, Cumberland, built 1115.
Holofernes killed by Judith, 690 bef. Chriſt.
Holſtein given up to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1773.
Holt mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1728.
Holy-croſs-church, Tipperary, Ireland, built by O'Briſn, king of Limerick, 1169.
Holy-Ghoſt, deſcent of, May 24, 33.
Holy-Ghoſt chapel, Hants, built in the reign of Henry VIII.
Holyhead church, built before 1291.
Holyroodhouſe-abbey, Edinburgh, founded 1128.
Holy water firſt uſed in churches, 120.
Homage. See kiſſing.
Home, Scots earldom of, created 1604 (name Home).
Homer flouriſhed, about 908 bef. Chriſt.
Homilies drawn up by archb. Cranmer, 1547.
Honiton, Devonſh. burnt (140 houſes) July 19, 1747.
Hood, Iriſh barony of, created 1782 (name Hood).
Hoods, ladies, came into faſhion at the end of Charles II. reign.
Hoops, trundling them was a manly ſport of the Romans.
Hops introduced into England, 1524; the parliament petitioned againſt them, as a wicked weed, 1528.
Hopton, Scots earldom of, created 1703 (name Hope).
Horace born, 65; died, 8 before Chriſt.
Horatii and Curatii, combat between, 667 bef. Chriſt.
Horſa ſlain by Vortimer, 455. See Hengiſt.
Horſe-guards inſtituted, 1550; building erected, 1748.
Horſes, a tax on commenced, 1784.
Hoſea prophecied 785 before Chriſt.
Hoſpitals in England. Aſylum inſtituted, 1758; Bancroft's, Mile-end, built 1735; Bethlehem founded by Edward VI. 1553; preſent building erected, 1676; Bridewell, before a palace, founded by Edward VI. 1553, and given to the city; Britiſh lying-in inſtituted, Nov. 1749; Brownlow ſtreet lying-in founded, 1749; Chriſt's founded by Edward VI. 1552; foundling incorporated, 1739; French proteſtants, ditto, 1718; Guy's ditto, 1722; Lock inſtituted, 1746; London, ditto, 1740; incorporated, 1758; London lying-in, founded March 30, 1750; London Workhouſe, ditto, 1611; Magdalen inſtituted, 1758; Middleſex-ditto, 1745; Miſericordia eſtabliſhed, 1774; St. Bartholemew's

founded

Founded by Henry VIII. 1539; St. George's instituted, 06, 19, 1733; St. Luke's founded, 1751; St. Thomas's ditto, by Edward VI. 1553; sick and wounded seaman's incorporated, June 24, 1747; small-pox instituted, Sept. 26, 1746; Westminster infirmary, ditto, 1720; Westminster lying-in, ditto, 1765.

Hospitals in Ireland. Blue-coat, incorporated 1670; charitable infirmary opened, 1728; charitable loan instituted, 1757; Dublin hospital opened, 1762; Dublin workhouse established, 1728; Incurables opened, 1753; Kilmainham incorporated, 1682; Lock-hospital instituted 1755, Lying-in established, 1745; incorporated, 1757, Mercers incorporated, 1750, St. Nicholas's opened, 1753, St. Patrick's founded, 1745, incorporated 1746, Smith's school incorporated, 1669, Steven's hospital, ditto, 1730, venereal opened, 1758. See Charities, Society.

Hospitality, in the middle ages, was a duty inforced by statutes.

Host, elevation of the, first introduced 1201, procession of, instituted 1311.

Hotham, sir John, and his son, beheaded, 1645.

Hotspur, Henry Percy, duke of Northumberland's son, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403.

House of Commons, formerly St. Stephen's chapel, built 1115.

Howard of Walden, barony, created 1603 (name Griffin).

Howard, the philanthopist, died, Feb. 1790.

Howden-church, Yorkshire, built bef. 1266.

Howe, Irish viscount, created 1701 (name Howe).

Howl, the Irish, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends.

Howth, Irish earldom of, created 1767 (name St. Lawrence).

Hudson's bay, discovered 1610, charter granted, 1670.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming over from Calais, to assist John against the barons, perished in a storm, 1215.

Huguenots, protestants first called so in France, 1560; massacre of them at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572. See League.

Hull, Yorkshire, citadel built, 1681.

Hume, barony of, created 1776 (name Campbell).

Humiliati established, of Rome, 1162, abolished, 1570.

Hundreds, a Danish institution, marked out by king Alfred.

Hungary, was subject to the Romans, 11 before Christ, conquered by the Huns, when the kingdom of began, 433, annexed to Germany, under Charlemagne, but became independent, 920, converted to Christianity, 1010, the Turks contended with the Germans for it, from 1540, to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, Lewis, king of, killed in battle against the Turks, 1526, kingdom united with Bohemia, 1612.

Huns, savage inhabitants of part of Siberia, commenced, 1210, their kingdom founded, 230, at war with the Chinese, 201, kingdom taken and divided, 48 before Christ, embraced christianity, 416, conquered Scythia and Germany, about 460, the kingdom destroyed soon after, 454. See Attila.

Hunting, an invention of the Thebans.

Huntingdon, earldom of, created 1529 (name Hastings).

Huntingdon-castle built, 921.

Hunti

Huntly, earl of, trod to death in battle, Oct. 28, 1562.
Hurlers, St. Clare, Cornwall, supposed to be sepulchral monuments.
Hurly-burley, is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country round them with contest and violence.
Hurricane. See Storm, Tempest.
Hurst-castle, Hants, built about 1539.
Hurstmonceux castle, Sussex, built before 1056.
Husbandry. See Agriculture.
Hustings, court of, London, are mentioned in the laws of Edward the confessor.
Hutchinsonians, a sect that sprung up in this country, about 1720.
Hyde-Abbey, near Winchester, founded 1130.
Hydraulic machine invented, 1682.
Hydrostaticks first taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.
Hylton-castle, Durham, built 930.
Hymns for churches, first composed by St. Hilary.
Hynford, Scots earldom of, created 1701 (name Carmichael).

IAMBIC Verse invented by Archilochus, 686 before Christ.
Iceland, Ancient Thule, discovered by a Dane, 860; peopled by the Norwegians, who were driven out 874; became subject to Norway, about 1275.
Idolatry introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, first abolished from Kent, from Ercombert (which see), See Assyria.
Ilchester, earldom of, created 1756 (name Fox).
Ilium, built 1359 before Christ; 64 years before the voyage of the Argonautæ. See Troy.
Images and reliques, worship of, commenced, 448; Images moved out of churches, 1548.
Impeachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the commons, 1386.
Impropriations took place with the Norman conquest.
Inchiquin, Irish earldom of, created 1654 (name O'Bryen)
Independents, their first meeting-house here was about 1616.
India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683.
Indian ink invented by the Koreans, about 620; discovered by the Chinese about 900.
Indictions, were revolutions of fifteen years, by which the Romans reckoned time, instituted about 312.
Indies, East, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The English company established 1600; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000 a year, for five years, Feb. 1769; India bill passed, 1773; Dutch East-India company established, 1594; East-India company established at Copenhagen, 1612. See Judges.
Indostan. See Mogul empire.
Indulgencies, invented in the 11th century; money first given for them in the 12th.
Industria, a Roman city, discovered in Piedmont, 1751.
Infante, and Infanta, titles used in Spain, since Everemond II. king of Leon, 982.

Injections,

Injections, anatomical, first made by Ruisch, 1726.
Inns of court instituted as a university, about 1215.
Inquisition, popish, began by pope Gregory IX. 1204; established at Tholouse, 1229; in Spain, 1482.
Institution to benefices by bishops first appointed, 1124.
Institutions. See Charities, Hospitals, Societies.
Insurance of ships first practised about 45; general throughout Europe, 1194; insurance offices first in London, 1667.
Insurrection of the Chinese against the Dutch, at Batavia, Oct. 1740; of the poor, in many parts of England, owing to the dearness of provisions, 1766. See Riot, Rebellion.
Interdicts, national, took their rise about 370.
Interest of money, 45 per cent. 1307; established at 10 per cent. 1546; 9l. 16s. 1604; 8l. 1622; 6l. 1660; reduced to 5l. 1714.
Interim, published by Charles V. of Germany, 1548.
Inundation, in Gloucestershire, all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and several persons were drowned in their beds, 1413; one in Catalonia, Spain, from continued rains, attended with a storm, that drowned more than 50,000 persons, 1617; one at Newcastle upon Tyne, when upwards of 120 persons were drowned, 1633; one in Yorkshire, in which a rock visibly opened, and water was thrown into the air, to the heigth of an ordinary church steeple, 1686, *Phil. Transf.* one in the North of England, Nov. 1771. See Dort, Peterlburg, Zealand.
Invalids, establishment for, in France, 1604.
Invasion. See England and Ireland.
Ionic order invented about 650 before Christ.
Iphigenia, fable, taken from the history of Jephtha.
Ipswich west gate built, 1430; college built, 1524.
Ireland. The first conquest of this island was the Milesian; Ith landed here from Galicia in Spain, and died of the wounds he received from the natives, 1071 before Christ, when the island was divided, as at present; from 323, to 10 before Christ, there were but two kings but what were killed by their successors; Ulster was colonized by the Scots, who, in the 3d century, covered the island; began to receive the christian faith about 430; had no archbishop till 1152; before this, the bishops were suffragans to Canterbury; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants in that town; conquered by Henry II. who appointed first a viceroy, 1172; all the Irish were ordered home, 1423; the kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542, when Henry VIII. took the title of king; erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV. 1555; invaded by the Spaniards in 1582; by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601; Tyrone's insurrection, 1601; linen trade opened, Dec. 23, 1779; its independency established, 1782; the Genevans invited to settle there, 1782; order of St. Patrick founded, Feb. 5, 1783. See Hospitals, Dublin, Society.
Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1432 before Xt. first cast in England, 1544; iron was not drawn by mills (an invention of Germany) till 1563. See Iron-mills.
Iron-mask, a state-prisoner in France, died 1704, after 43 years imprisonment.

Iron mills first erected in England 1596. See Iron.

Irrelagh-friary, Ireland, founded 1440; rebuilt, 1602.

Isaac, the son of Abraham, died 1717 before Christ.

Isaiah began to prophecy, 786; put to death by Hezekiah, 698 before Christ.

Isiac table discovered at Rome, 1525.

Israel, kingdom of, finished by the taking of Samaria, 721 bef. Christ. See Judah.

Israelites, departure out of Egypt, 1491; passed over Jordan with Joshua, Friday, April 30, 1451 before Christ.

Isthmian games, instituted by Sysiphus, king of Corinth, 1326 bef. Xt.

Italy. Several cities bought their present immunities of the emperor of Germany, 1280.

JACOB, the patriarch, went to Haran, 1759; returned into the land of Canaan, 1739; went with his family into Egypt, 1706; died, 1689 before Xt. aged 147.

Jacobites, a party so called, from 1660 to 1746.

Jail-distemper. See Accidents.

Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509; taken from them 1655; dreadful hurricane, August 20, 1722; another, Sept. 1, 1734; another, Oct. 1744; another dreadful one, August 10, 1751; again, by an Earthquake, when Savannah le Mar was overflowed by the sea, and destroyed, Oct. 2, 1780. See Earthquake.

James, St. the less, bp. of Jerusalem, martyred, 62; feast of, instituted 1090.

James, St. put to death, 41.

James I. king of Scotland, succeeded his father John, 1423; murdered in his bed, by order of his uncle, the earl of Athol, Feb. 19, 1437, whom he had punished for mal-administration, and was succeeded by his son, James II.

James II. king of Scotland, son of James I. succeeded his father 1437; being then seven years old; killed at the siege of Roxburgh, by the bursting of a cannon, 1460, aged twenty-nine, and was succeeded by his son, James III.

James III. of Scotland, son of James II. aged seven years, succeeded his father, 1460; fell in battle against his subjects, 1488; and was succeeded by his son, James IV.

James IV. of Scotland, son of James III. succeeded his father, 1488; married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, Dec. 1503; killed at the battle of Floudon-field, 1513, aged forty-one, and was succeeded by his son, James V.

James V. of Scotland, son of James IV. succeeded his father, 1513, then only eighteen months old, his mother Margaret being regent; married the eldest daughter of Francis I. of France, 1535; buried his queen, 1537, and married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, Mary, born eight days before his death, which happened Dec. 13, 1542; he was succeeded by this daughter. See Mary, queen of Scots.

James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, ſon of Mary, queen of Scots (grand-daughter of Margaret, ſiſter of Henry VIII.) by lord Darnley, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned king of Scotland, on his mother's being depoſed, the earl of Murray regent, July 29, 1567; took the reins of government, 1578; went to Norway, Oct. 22, and married Ann, princeſs of Denmark, Nov. 24, 1589; returned to Scotland, May 1, 1360; ſeized by the earl of Bothwell, 1593; ſucceeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603; arrived in London, May 7, following; conſpired againſt, in favour of Arabella Stewart, his ſecond couſin, July following; ſtiled himſelf king of Great Britain, 1606; created ninety baronets, to raiſe money, May 1. 1611; loſt his queen, March 1, 1619, aged 45; died, March 27, 1625; and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Charles I. See Gunpowder-plot; Henry, prince of Wales; Mary, queen of Scots; Hanover, princeſs of.

James II. brother of Charles II. born Oct. 30, 1633; entered into the Spaniſh ſervice, 1658; marryed Ann Hyde, the lord chancellor's daughter, Sept. 3, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1664; loſt his wife, March 31, 1671, aged thirty; married the princeſs of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; a bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, to exclude him from the ſucceſſion, 1680; ſucceeded Charles II. on the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; crowned April 23, following; received the pope's nuncio, 1687; fled, on the prince of Orange's being invited over, Dec. 12, 1688; ſeized at Feverſham, and brought back to Whitehall, Dec. 16; left England, by order of prince William, Dec. 23, 1688; and was ſucceeded by his daughter Mary, and William III. her huſband; landed, with an army, at Kinſale in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germaine's, Auguſt 6, 1701. See Monmouth, Orange, prince of; Wil. III. Pretender.

James's palace, St. built 1530. See Park.

Jane Seymour, third wife of Hen. VIII. died in childbed with Edward VI. Oct. 1537.

Janiſſaries eſtabliſhed among the Turks, 1362.

Janſeniſts flouriſhed, 1638.

Japan, empire of, founded by Jerotimo, 1188; firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, 1549; Chriſtianity proſcribed there, 1586.

Jarrow monaſtery. See Gyrwi.

Java, 30,000 Chineſe maſſacred at, by the Dutch, 1740.

Jefferies, Miſs, hanged for poiſoning her uncle, March, 1572.

Jericho, walls of, fell 1454 before Chriſt.

Jer boam ſet up two golden calves at Dan & Bethel, 975 bef. Xt.

Jerſey, earldom of, created 1697 (name Villiers).

Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, and Alderney, united to the crown of England, by the firſt prince of the Norman line.

Jeruſalem chamb. Weſtm. was the treaſury for receiving the Jews money, for carrying on the war with France, under Hen. III.

Jeruſalem, temple of, built, 1094; city taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a ſiege of eighteen months, June 9, 587; the ſecond temple finiſhed under Darius, March 10, 515 before Chriſt; deſtroyed by Titus, Auguſt 31, 70; pillaged by the Perſians, and 90,000 inhabitants killed, 613; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Godfrey of Boulogne, who was there elected

e'ected king of it, July 5, 1100; finally conquered by Sala-
din, 1187.
ter's were retained in courts, from Hen. VIII. to Q. Ann.
uits, society of, established by Ignatius Loyola, 1536; ex-
pelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; France, 1764; Spain,
767; and Naples, 1768; suppressed by the pope, 1773.
sus Christ, born, Monday, Dec. 25, in the year of the world,
4005; in that of Rome, 752; four years before the common
æra; his first ministry in 30; celebrated his last passover,
and instituted the sacrament in its stead, Thursday, April 2;
crucified, April 3, at three in the afternoon; rose, April 5;
ascended, Thursday, May 14, all in 33, or 29, allowing his
birth to have happened four years before the common æra.
sus-college, Oxford, founded 1571 (nineteen fellows).
sus-college, Cambridge, founded 1496 (sixteen fellows).
wels, not worn till 1434.
ws, seventy years captivity began, 606 before Christ; those
about Cyrene, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans,
they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins
of those whom they assassinated, 115; 580,000 destroyed by
the Romans, 135; first invited here by William I. 1067;
12,000 slain in Germany, by those of the crusade, 1096;
massacred, Sept. 3, 1189, at the coronation of Richard I.
262 were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln,
eighteen of whom were hanged, the rest heavily fined, 1255,
every Jew who lent money upon usury, was commanded to
wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was a usurer,
or quit the realm, 1274, 267 hanged for clipping, 1277,
all the Jews synagogues destroyed, 1282, all the Jews in
England apprehended in one day, their goods confiscated, and
15,060 banished, 1287, they remained so 364 years, A
general massacre of them at Verdun, by the peasants, 500
took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last
extremity, when, for want of other weapons, they threw
their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317,
driven out of France, 1394, 150,000 driven out of Spain,
1492, there was not a Jew here from 1610 to 1624, act
passed here to naturalize them, 1753, repealed 1754, four
executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchin's servant, Dec. 9,
1771. See Massacre.
Joan d'Arc, the maid of Orleans, burnt at Rouen, 1431.
Joan, pope, in 956, this was a fable, to depict the effeminate
manners of the times.
Job died, 1553 before Christ, aged 189.
Joel prophecied, 800 before Christ.
John, St. the apostle, wrote his epistles, 92.
John, St. the evangelist, died 99, aged 91.
John the Baptist beheaded, 32, aged thirty-seven.
John fourth son of Henry II. born, 1165: married his cousin
Avisa, daughter of the earl of Glocester, 1189, aimed at the
crown during his brother Richard's confinement, 1193, ex-
cluded from the succession, 1194, pardoned by his brother
Richard I. 1195, and appointed by him his successor, 1199,
in exclusion of Arthur, son of his next brother Geoffrey,
crowned, May 27, 1199, divorced Avisa, and married Isa-
bella, daughter of the count of Angoselme, 1200, the king-
dom

dom put under an interdict, for his opposing the pope's nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1208; excommunicated for non-submission, 1209; deposed by the pope, 1212, and the king of France employed to put the sentence in execution, submitted, and surrendered his crown to the pope's legate's, May 25, 1213, and was absolved, July 20, following; resigned the crown again to the pope, and the interdict taken off, 1213; compelled to sign Magna Charta, at Runny Mead, 1215; the barons offered the crown to Louis, the king of France's son, who accepted it, 1215; Louis landed in England with a large army, 1216; John retired, and died of a fever at Newark-castle, Oct. 28, 1216; and was succeeded by Henry III. his son by his first wife. See Henry II. De Courcy, Louis.

John of Gaunt's house, Lincoln, built, 1397.

John's St. college, Camb. founded 1508 (59 fellows).

John's St. college, Oxford, founded 1557 (50 fellows).

Johnson, Rev. Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel, Dec. 1. 1686.

Jona monastary, Scotland, built by St Columba.

Jonas preached to Nineveh, 806 before Christ.

Joseph sold, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; governor of Egypt, 1715; sent for his father Jacob, 1706; died, 1635 before Christ, aged 110.

Joshua, book of, written 1415 before Christ.

Juan Fernandes, discovered by the English, 1709.

Jubilee at the end of every century, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every fifty years, by order of Clement VI. Urban VI. reduced it to every thirty-third year, and Paul II. to every twenty-five years, at which period it is now fixed. One held in Engl. 1376, being the 50th year of Edward III.

Juda and Israel, kingdoms of, divided, 795 before Christ. See Israel.

Jude, St. suffered martyrdom about 80.

Judges appointed, 1176; appointed for life, 1762; sent to India, 1713. See Circuits.

Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.

Julius Agricola, a Roman, subdued Britain, 78.

Julius Cæsar, b. June 10. 100; invaded Britain, Aug. 26, 55; killed, March 15, 44 before Christ.

Jupiter's moons first discovered by Gallileo, 1610.

Jury, trial by, introduced first into Denmark, about 820; established here, 979.

Justices of peace first instituted, 1344; their power enlarged and settled as at present, 1590. See Conservators.

Justices in Eyre, instituted, 1184.

Justiciary court, Scotland, estab. 1672.

Justs, royal ones in Smithfield, between certain Hanoverians, and an equal number of Englishmen, 1408.

Juvenal the satirist, born, 45; died, 127.

KAMSCHATKA, disc. by the Russians, 1739.

Kelly, Scots earldom of, cr. 1619 (name Erskine).

Kendal, Westmoreland, incorporated by James I.

Kenilworth-castle, built, 1120; priory, about 1122.

enmure, lord, executed for rebelling, Feb. 24, 1716.
enred succ. his uncle Ethelred, as 13th king of Britain, 704;
turned monk, 708, and was succ. by his cousin Ceolred, son of
Ethelred, last king but one.
entic succ. his father Cerdic, as 4th king of Britain; crowned
king of the West-Saxons, 534; died, 560; and was succ. in
the monarchy by his elder son Ceaulin.
enfington, Irish barony, cr. 1776 (name Edwardes).
ent, earl of, brother to Edw. II. beheaded, March, 19, 1330.
ent, the maid of, hanged, 1534.
ealf, king of Mercia, succeeded Egfrid as 18th king of Bri-
tain, 798; died, 819; and was succeeded by Egbert, king
of Wessex.
eppel, lord, tried, July 27, 1778.
eppel, visc. title cr. 1782 (name Keppel).
er of Wakefield, earldom of, cr. 1722 (name Ker).
erry, Irish earldom of, cr. 1722 (name Fitzmaurice).
et, the rebel tanner, hanged at Norwich, 1549.
et's Coity-house, Kent, erect. over the grave of Catigern, 445.
ew-bridge, built, 1759.
ildare, earl of, and his five uncles, executed, 1537.
ilkenny, the statute of, passed, 1364.
ilmaine, Irish barony, cr. 1789 (name Browne).
ilmarnock and Balmerino, lords, beheaded, Aug. 1746.
ilmorey, Irish visc. cr. 1625 (name Needham).
ing, influence of in parliament, abridged, 1782.
ing, barony of, cr. 1723 (name King).
ingdom's, origin of, by Nimrod, 2640 before Xt.
ing's speech, the first, delivered, 1107, by Henry I.
ing's-college, Camb. founded, 1441 (58 fellows).
ing's-evil, the first who touched for it, was Edw. the Confessor
1058; it was dropped by Geo. I.
ing's Lynn, bailiffs of, first made mayors, 1204.
ingston, duchess of, tried, April 22, 1776.
ingston, Irish earldom of, cr. 1768 (name King).
ingston on Thames, chartered by king John.
ingston, dukedom of, cr. 1715 (name Pierpont).
innaird, Scots barony of, cr. 1682 (name Kinnaird).
innoul, Scots earldom of, cr. 1633 (name Hay).
insale-fort, Ireland, erected in the reign of Charles II.
ircudbright, Scots barony, cr. 1633 (name Macclellan).
irkby and Wade, shot for desertion, 1703.
irkham-priory, Yorkshire, built, 1122.
irkstall-abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
irkstead-abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
iffing the Pope's foot, took its rise from kneeling to sovereigns,
introduced by Diocletian; thence also a vassal's kneeling to
his lord, in homage.
it-cat club, established, 1703.
nee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.
neeling to sovereigns. See Kiffing.
nighthood a military institution of the Romans, first instituted
in England, 540; during the heptarchy, it was conferred by
the priest at the alter. The first knight made by the sovereign
was Athelst. by Alfred, 900; the custom of ecclesiastics confer-
ing this honour was suppres. 1100; all persons possessing an an-
nual

nual income of 10l. were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fi
1254.
Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. See Malta.
Knights Hoſpitalers. See Malta, Knights templars.
Knights bannerets, title of, firſt given here, 383.
Knights of the round table inſtituted, 1344.
Knights templars, inſtituted, 1119; they came to England
in Stephen's reign; their order deſtroyed by Philip of Fra
1211, and their wealth given to the knights hoſpitalers, w
fee, aboliſhed throughout Europe, 1312. See Knights
Teutonic.
Knitting introduced from Spain, in Elizabeth's reign.
Knives firſt made in England, 1563. This was the firſt bra
of cutlery made here.
Known-men, a name given to the Lollards, 1500. See Lolla
Koran, the, tranſlated into Latin, 1143.
Kouli Khan uſurped the Perſian throne, 1732; aſſaſſina
June 8, 1747, aged 60. See Mogul empire.

LACOCK nunnery, Wilts, built, 1233.
Lacteals, the, diſcov. by Aſellius, 1622; in birds, fiſh, &
by Mr. Hewſon, of London, 1770. See Thoracic Duct.
Ladies firſt introduced at court, by the queen of Louis XII. ab
1500; much later in England.
Ladrone and Philippine Iſlands; the firſt European diſcov
of them was Ferdinand Magellus, 1520.
Laity and clergy, diſtinction of, eſtab. before 150.
Lakenheath, Norfolk, infinite damage done there by a ſand-flo
1667.
Lamb, Dr. murdered in the ſtreets of London, 1628.
Lambert, burnt in Smithfield, 1538.
Lambeth palace built, 1184; coll. and chap. found. about 11
Lancaſter caſtle, built by Edward III.
Lancaſter, Plantagenet, earl of, grandſon to Henry III.
headed, 1321.
Lancaſter, duchy court of, London, erected, 1370; made
county palantine, 1376.
Lancaſtrian family, the firſt king of, was Henry IV. See York.
Landaff biſhopric, founded about 296; chancellorſhip and p
centorſhip erected, about 1200; cathedral built, 982.
Land let for 1s. an acre throughout England, 1544; 12 ye
purchaſe was the value of land, about 1600; 18 years, ab
1690; 35 years in 1778; 24 years, 1779; and in 1782
years.
Landaff, Iriſh barony, created 1783 (name Mathew).
Landcheap. See Malden.
Land-tax collected very early in tenths, fifteenth, ſeutages,
but ſettled as it now ſtands, 1692; eſtab. on places, 17
See Military ſervices.
Lanercoſt-priory, Cumberland, founded, 1169.
Lanerk-caſtle, Scotland, founded, 1314.
Laneſborough, Iriſh earldom, cr. 1756 (name Butler).
Langdale, barony of, cr. 1657 (name Langdale).
Langford, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1760 (name Rowley).
Languard-fort, Eſſex, built by James I.

Languedoc
Lanſdown, ma
Language, the
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Lantphey-cou
La Ramie, ha
1596.
Lapland, conv
Lathe, firſt u
Latin ceaſed
9th century
Latins, the,
Chriſt.
Latium, city
Chriſt. Se
Laud, archbi
aged ſeven
Lauderdale, S
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Laws, the m
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mutian.
Lawyers excl
Layer, counſ
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Leadenhall,
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tians, &c.
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Pope and
the beggar
ders, 1560
Turks, 15
France an
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Sweden, 1
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land, agai
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againſt En
French an

Languedoc, parliament, erected, 1441; the canal of, begun and finiſhed under Louis XIV.
Lanſdown, marq. cr. 1784 (name Petty).
Language, the firſt ſpoken in the Eaſt was Hebrew.
Lanterns, the invention of king Alfred, 890.
Lantphey-court, Pembrokeſhire, built before, 1335.
La Ramie, hanged at Paris, for perſonating the ſon of Char. IX. 1596.
Lapland, converted to Chriſtianity, 1160.
Lathe, firſt uſed by a grandſon of Dædalus.
Latin ceaſed to be ſpoken in Italy, about 581; in France in the 9th century; aboliſhed in proceſſes at law, 1731.
Latins, the, reduced to the ſubjection of the Romans 339 before Chriſt.
Latium, city of, built by Latinus, king of the Latins, 904 before Chriſt. See Aborogines.
Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, beheaded, January 10, 1645, aged ſeventy-one.
Lauderdale, Scots earldom of, cr. 1623 (name Maitland).
Launceſton-caſtle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
Laureate. See Poet.
Laws, the moſt ancient Attic laws, from whence the Roman were afterwards taken, owe their origin to the laws of Moſes; firſt eſtabliſhed in the kingdom of Argos, 1808 before Xt. Roman law collected by Theodoſius the younger, 438; the code completed under Juſtinian, about 533; the Saxon code by Ina, 709; Alfred's body of laws made, 890; thoſe of Edward the Confeſſor, compoſed, 1065; Oleron, or maritime laws, made by Richard I. when at the iſle of Oleron. See Canon, Molmutian.
Lawyers excluded parliament in the time of Henry IV.
Layer, counſellor, hanged, March, 17, 1723.
Lazaro, order, inſtituted, 1119; confirmed, 1255.
Lazarus raiſed from the dead, 33; Died, Dec. 17, 63.
Le Motte, the French ſpy, hanged, July, 27, 1781.
Leadenhall, built as a ſtorehouſe for the poor, 1446.
League between the Emperor, Pope and Venetians, againſt the French, Oct. 4, 1511; between the Emperor and Hen. VIII. againſt Francis I. 1523; between the Pope, Emperor, Venetians, &c. againſt Francis I. 1523; between Henry VIII. and Charles V. againſt Francis I. 1643; between the Pope and the Emperor, againſt the proteſtants, 1546; between the Pope and France againſt the Spaniards, Dec. 15, 1525; of the beggars, or proteſtants, to oppoſe the inquiſition in Flanders, 1560; between Spain, Venice and the Pope, againſt the Turks, 1570; of the Huguenots, in France, 1576; between France and England, 1603; of the proteſtant princes, againſt the Emperor, 1626; between Spain and Denmark, againſt Sweden, 1637; in Scotland, againſt epiſcopacy, 1638; between Denmark and Holland, 1649; between Venice and Poland, againſt the Turks, 1684; of Auſburgh, againſt France, June 11, 1686; between Denmark, Poland, and Ruſſia, againſt Sweden, 1699; between France, Spain and Portugal, againſt England, Holland, and Germany, 1701; between the French and American rebels, Oct. 30, 1776; between France and

and Holland, against England, 1784.
Lear, king of Britain, in 900.
Leather, a duty first laid on it, 1239.
Ledbury-hospital, Hereford, founded, 1232, again 1580.
Le Despencer, barony of, cr. 1231 (name Stapleton).
Leeds-castle, rebuilt in the 11th century.
Leeds, dukedom of, cr. 1694 (name Osborn).
Lees-priory, Essex, built, 1306.
Legion, Roman, contained from 5000 or 6000 men.
Leiburn castle, Kent, built about 1190.
Leicester, built by Leir, abbey built, 1143. See Lear.
Leigh, barony of, cr. 1643 (name Leigh.)
Leinster, Irish dukedom of, cr. 1766 (name Fitzgerald).
Leinster, visc. cr. 1745 (name Fitzgerald.)
Leitrim, Irish barony, cr. 1783 (name Clements).
Lenox, Scots dukedom of, cr. 1675 (name Lenox).
Lent instituted, 140; first exhibited here, 640.
Leo. See Pope.
Leominster, Herefordsh. chartered by queen Mary.
Lesbos, isle of, peopled about 1045 before Christ.
Lestard, Cornwall, incorporated, 1580.
Lestock. See Matthews.
Lestwithiel, Cornwall, incorporated, by 33 Edw. I.
Letters invent. by Memmon the Egyp. 1822; introd. into Europe, about 1500 bef. Xt. carried to Amer. about 1500.
Letters of Slane, a dicharge in old Scots law for murder.
Levant-trade commenced, 1511. See Turkey-company.
Level, the, invented in time of the Greeks.
Levellers in London restrained, 1648.
Leven, Scots earldom of, created, 1641 (name Lesley).
Lewellin, the last Welch prince, defeated and slain, 1284.
Lewes-priory founded, castle b. 1078; archdeac. erect. 1180.
Leyden-jubilee instituted, 1675.
Libra, the Roman, was worth 3lb. English.
Library, first public one founded at Athens, 526 before Christ; first private library, the property of Aristotle, 334 before Christ; Alexandrian, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 before Christ; the Vatican at Rome found. 1446.
Licenses enjoined to Dealers in excise goods, 1784.
Licinian law proposed in Rome 376, passed 367 before Christ.
Liege, revolution, Prince fled, 1789.
Lifford, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Hewit).
Light and colours, theory of, given by by Sir I. Newton, 1666.
Light-horse first raised, 1757.
Lightning, &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered fifteen days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men and beasts, and burnt many houses, &c. 1360; St. Paul's steeple, and that of Waltham-cross, fired by lightning, Candlemas-day, 1443.
Lights in churches first introduced about 50.
Lights of the Zodiac, first observed, 1659.
Lilleshul priory, Salop, built. 1104.
Lima founded by Pizarro. 1535.
Limerick, siege of, 1691.
Lindisfarne-abbey, Scotland, founded before 1165.

Lincoln

Lincoln, once a Roman colony; caſtle built by the Romans; cathedral built, 1070; biſhopric formed by uniting Sidnacheſter and Dorchetter, 1086; deanery, 1092.
Lincoln-college, Oxford, founded 1427 (twelve fellows).
Lincoln's-inn, London, the palace of the biſhop of Chicheſter, about 1226; converted into an inn, about 1310.
Lindisfarne-monaſtery, Northumberland, built 1104. It was a biſhop's ſee till removed to Cheſter.
Lindores, Scots barony of, created 1600 (name Leſley).
Linen firſt made in England by Flemiſh weavers, 1253; till then, woollen ſhirts were worn; linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, eſtabliſhed in London, 1389; ſtaining of linen firſt known here, 1579; linen-trade, Ireland, began by lord Wentworth, 1634; Britiſh linen company erected, 1746; fine linen made in Irel. from nettles, 1755.
Liſbon, made a free port by John II. cuſtom-houſe burnt, May 31, 1766. See Earthquake.
Liſburne, Iriſh earldom of, created 1770 (name Vaughan).
Liſe, Iriſh barony, cr. 1758 (name Lyſaght).
Liſmore, Iriſh barony, cr. 1785 (O'Conlaghan).
Litanies firſt uſed in churches, 443; the firſt in Engliſh 1343.
Litchfield biſhopric founded, 656; united with Coventry, 1086; deanery erected, 1140; cathedral rebuilt, 1148.
Literary property, ſtatute in favour of, paſſed, 1710; adjudged not perpetual, 1774.
Literature was ſo little known from the 9th to almoſt the 14th cent. that few men of eminence in church and ſtate could either read or write. See Signing, Books.
Liturgy firſt read in Scotland, July 23, 1637.
Liveries originated from our Britiſh anceſtors cloathing their vaſſals in uniform.
Liverpool-caſtle built by king John.
Livonia converted to chriſtian. 1186; ceded to Poland, 1561.
Llanſtephen caſtle, Caarmarthenſhire, built 1138.
Loadſtone, virtues of, known in France bef. 1180.
Locke, John, died, 1704, aged ſeventy-two.
Locuſts, ſwarms ſettled about London, 1748.
Loftus, Iriſh viſc. created 1729 (name Loftus).
Logarithms invented by baron Neper, a Scotchman. See Neper's bones.
Logwood cultivated in Carolina, 1732.
Lollards aroſe, 1315, proſcribed by parl. 1406; many executed about 1414.
Lombardy, kingdom of, began 573.
London, firſt founded by Brute, a lineal deſcendent of Eneas, 1150 before Chriſt; founded by the Romans, 49; walled, and a palace built, 368; made a biſhopric in 653; deanery erected before 1066; archdeaconry before 1136; charter firſt granted 1079; obtained their firſt free charter, 1208; common hunt firſt appointed, 1226; aldermen firſt appointed, 1242; moſt of the houſes were thatched, 1246; firſt mayor ſworn at Weſtminſter, 1250; all built with wood, 1300; no mace carried before the mayor, 1336; privileges of the city taken away, but reſtored on ſubmiſſion, 1386; aldermen elected annually till 1394; charter declared forfeited, 1683; taken away, 1688; charter given again,

1689; lord mayor not a freeman of one of the twelve companies, 1742; gates of the city taken down, 1760; the common-council ordered to wear blue silk gowns at court, Sept. 14, 1761; discontinued the practice, 1775; newgate taken down, 1776; city remonstrated, and censured, 1770. See Building.
London-bridge built with timber, about 1098; finished with stone, after thirty-three years labour, 1209; it's water-works begun, 1582; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; toll discontinued, March 25, 1782.
London-stone, first placed, 15 before Christ.
Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.
Londonderry, Irish barony, cr. 1789 (Stewart).
Longbeard, a rebel lawyer, hanged, 1197.
Longford, Irish earld. cr. 1785 (name Pakenham).
Longinus put to death, 273, aged about sixty.
Longitude. Harrison's time keeper invented, 1763; Le Roi, of Paris, invented a watch that keeps time better, 1766.
Lonsdale, earldom of, cr. 1784 (name Lowther).
Loom engine brought into use here, about 1676.
Lord-high-steward, the first appointed for a coronation was Thomas, 2d son of Henry IV. the first for the trial of a peer, was in the same reign.
Lord-Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
Lord-mayor's show, London, the first, 1453.
Lord Steward of the household, so called since 1540; before, he was stiled, grand master.
Lords, house of. See Parliament, Peers.
Lorraigne, given by the emperor to his son, about 851; continued under its princes till 1670, when it was annexed to France.
Lothian, Scots marquisate, cr. 1701 (name Ker).
Lotteries, public, first established in England, 1569.
Loughborough, barony of, cr. 1780 (name Wedderburne).
Louis XV. king of France, stabbed by Damien, 1757.
Louis, son of Philip II. of France, laid claim to the crown of England, from the pope's nomination, and landed with an army in the isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216. See John, king.
Louis d'ors, first struck under Louis XIII. 1641.
Louisbourg taken by the English, June, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken, July 22, 1758.
Louisiania, discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718; ceded to England, 1763.
Louth-park-abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.
Lovat, lord, beheaded for rebelling, 1747.
Love, Rev. Christopher, beheaded 1651, aged 33.
Love feasts established in the first century.
Lovel, barony of, cr. 1762 (name Perceval).
Low Countries, came into the house of Austria, but were yielded to Spain, 1556; shook off the Spanish yoke, 1572; acknowledged independant by Spain, 1607; annexed to the German empire, 1725. That part now held by France was annexed to it, 1748.
Lowth, Irish earldom of, cr. 1759 (name Birmingham).
Lubec burnt to ashes, 1209; again 1276.
Lucca, its republic founded, 300.
Lucan, Irish barony, cr. 1776 (name Bingham).

Lucern brought into England ſoon after 1573.
Lud, king of Britain, 90 before Chriſt.
Ludlow Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1760 (name Ludlow).
Ludlow-caſtle, Salop, built ſoon after the conqueſt.
Luke, St. died about 70, aged 80.
Lulworth-caſtle, Dorſet, built, 1610.
Lumley, Iriſh viſcount, cr. 1628 (name Saunderſon).
Lungs, veſicles of the, diſcovered by Malpighi, 1681.
Lupercalia, the feſtival of, aboliſhed about 480.
Luſtration, the firſt at Athens, 1326 before Chriſt.
Lutgerſhall-caſtle, Wilts, built before 1199.
Luxury, Aſiatic, introduced into Rome, 187 before Xt.
Lydia, conquered by Cyrus, 544 before Chriſt; taken from the eaſtern empire by the Turks, 1326.
Lyme-caſtle, Kent, built long before 1379.
Lyme-Regis, Dorſetſhire, chartered by Edward I.
Lyons, France, founded 43 before Chriſt.
Lyons-inn, London, eſtabliſhed, 1420.
Lyre, invented by Mercury, about 2004; improved, 673 before Chriſt.

MACARTNEY, Iriſh barony, cr. 1776 (name Macartney).
Macbeth ſlain in battle, 1054.
Maccabees, government of Judea under the, 163 bef. Chriſt. See Antiochus.
Macclesfield, earldom of, cr. 1721 (name Parker).
Macdonald, Iriſh barony, cr. 1776 (name Macdonald).
Macedon, kingdom of, began 814; ended, and became a Roman province, 168 before Chriſt.
Mackrell allowed to be cried through London on Sundays, 1698.
Macmahone, lord, hanged for treaſon, 1644.
Madagaſcar, firſt ſeen by the Portugueſe, 1506.
Madeira iſlands, diſcovered by the Portugueſe, 1418.
Madraſs, peopled by the Engliſh, 1620.
Madrid built 936 before Chriſt; made the ſeat of the Spaniſh government, 1516. See Academies.
Magdalen-college, Cambridge, founded 1516 (ſixteen fellows).
Magdalen-college, Oxford, founded 1549 (forty fellows).
Magic-lanthorn, conſtructed by Roger Bacon, 1260.
Magiſtrates of England were elected by the people under the Saxon government.
Magna Charta, granted by king John to England, June, 1215; to Ireland, Nov. 1216.
Magneſia diſcovered, 1707.
Magnifying-glaſſes invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
Mahomet born, 570; the æra of his ſect commenced, 622; died, 631.
Mahometaniſm was firſt embraced by the Saracens, who revolted from the emperor Heraclius.
Maidenhead incorporated by Edward III.
Maidſtone, Kent, colleges founded, 1396.
Maintenance in litigation condemned, Exod. xxiii. 3.
Maire, Le, ſtreights of, diſcovered, 1616, by a Dutchman.
Majeſty, the title of, firſt given to Louis XI. of France; before this time, kings were ſatisfied with the appellation of highneſs,

highneſs, or grace; firſt given in England to Henry VIII. See Titles.
Majorca reduced by the Spaniards, 1715.
Malacca, gold mines diſcovered there, 1731.
Malaga, Spain, built by the Phœnicians. See Cadiz.
Malcolm, Sarah, remarkable murder by her in the Temple, 1733.
Malden, Eſſex, built 28 before Chriſt; the cuſtom of Landcheap ſettled by a grant from the biſhop of London, 1403.
Malmſbury-abbey founded, 642; caſtle built, 1134.
Malces, St. Engliſh attempt upon it, June 8, 1758.
Malt-tax eſtab. 1697; increaſed, 1760; new-modelled, 1766.
Malta, knights of, *alias* knights hoſpitallers, *alias* knights of St. John, of Jeruſalem; foundation of that order laid, 1048; became an order, 1069; and a military one, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, 1522, the emperor Charles V. gave them the iſland of Malta, 1523, and they were called knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; conſpiracy at Malta, to deſtroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkiſh ſlaves ſuffered death, June 26, 1749. See Rhodes.
Malton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1750 (name Wentworth).
Mamelukes, an Egyptian corps, flouriſhed about 1242.
Man, iſle of, formerly ſubject to Norway, then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, on whoſe attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was ſeized by the queen; granted to William, earl of Derby, 1608; fell, by inheritance, to the duke of Athol, 1735; Chriſtianity firſt eſtabliſhed there by Sts. Patrick and Andrew, about 440; epiſcopal ſee eſtabliſhed, 447; conquered from the Scots by Montacute, earl of Sarum, 1314, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man; firſt Tynwald meeting, about 1418; the proprietors firſt called lords of Man, 1521 (before, they were kings); the biſhopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; iſland of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchaſed of the duke of Athol for ſeventy thouſand pounds, 1765; deemſters are ſuppoſed to owe their origin to an inſtitution of the Druids.
Mancheſter, dukedom of, cr. 1719 (name Montague).
Mancheſter navigation opened, June 17, 1761.
Manicheans, a ſect in Perſia, aroſe under Manes, 275.
Manilla, taken from the Spaniards, July 27, 1757.
Manno, T. burnt in Smithfield for hereſy, 1512.
Manorbeer-caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, built about 1087.
Mansfield, earldom of, cr. 1776 (name Murray).
Manſion-houſe, London, firſt inhabited, 1752.
Mantua, independent till 1703, when it was ſeized by the houſe of Auſtria; order of the Redeemer inſtituted, 1608.
Maps and globes invented by Anaximander; maps and ſea charts firſt brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.
Marble, art of ſtaining it, known before 1644.
Marches, in Wales, were diſtricts wherein great miſchiefs were committed in the fourteenth century.
Marchmont, Scots earldom of, cr. 1697 (name Hume).

Margaret

Margaret of Anjou, daughter of the king of Naples, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkisbury, May 4, 1471. See Henry VI. Gloucester.
Marigalante, isle discov. by Columb. 1493; settl. by the Fr. 1591.
Marisc, William, a Nobleman's son, hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, 1241; the first punishment of that kind.
Markets. See Fairs.
Marl, the use of, known to us before Pliny.
Marlborough, John duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
Marlborough, dukedom of, created 1702 (name Spencer).
Marlborough, statutes of, enacted Nov. 18, 1267.
Marleyhill, Hereford, removed itself, 1573.
Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
Marque, letter of, first granted in England, 1295.
Marquis, title of, first given, 1386.
Marriage, the first institution of, by ceremony, is ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1556 before Christ; celebration of it in churches first ordained about 1200; in Lent forbidden 364; forbidden the priests, 1015; publication of banns instituted about 1210; seven bishops deprived for being married, 1554; act passed for solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; last marriage act passed, June, 1753.
Marseilles, built 500 years before Christ.
Marshals first instituted in France, 1436.
Marshalsea a palace court, erected, 1630.
Marsic war commenced in Italy, 91 before Christ.
Martin's, St. taken by the French, Nov. 27, 1781.
Martinico, taken by the English, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenada islands, Feb. 1762.
Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged sixty; feast of, instituted, 695; feast of her nativ. first observed in France, 1007.
Mary, queen, daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, born 1616; declared illegitimate, 1336; restored to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Jane Grey, June 1553; succ. however her half brother, Edward VI. July 19, 1553; crowned, Sept. 30, following; her legitimacy confirmed, Oct. following; mar. Philip pr. of Spain, son of Char. V. Jan. 19, 1554; Philip allowed to take title of king during her life, Sept. 29, fol. died, Nov. 17, 1558; and was succ. by her half sister, Eliz. See Grey, lady Jane. Philip II.
Mary, queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. only child of James V. born, Dec. 1542; succeeded her father at eight days old, the earl of Arran guardian; married to the dauphin, Francis, son of Henry II. of France, April 24, 1558; buried her husband, then king, 1560, refused a passage through Eng. on her return to Scot. 1561; made her public entry into Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1561; lord Leicester proposed to her in marriage, by queen Elizabeth, 1564; married her cousin-german, lord Darnley, 1565; is said to have murdered her husband, Feb. 10, 1567, for putting Rizzio to death (see Rizzio); married the earl of Bothwell, May 15, for which her subjects rebelled, and deposed her, July 26 following, crowning her son, James VI. then thirteen months old, the earl of Murray regent (see Murray); escaped from the castle of Lochlevin, May 2, where she was confined, and fled to England, May 16, 1568; her cause

examined into, at a conference at York, Oct. 4, 1568; imprisoned in Tutbury castle, Jan. 1569; conspired against the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay-castle the same year, and sentenced to die, Oct. 25 following, for the French ambassador having bribed an assassin to murder Elizabeth, the people demanded Mary's life, and she was beheaded at Fotheringay-castle, Feb. 8, 1587; buried at Peterborough, but removed to Westminster, 1612. See Elizabeth, Bothwell, Darnley, Scotland.

Mary, queen of William III. daught. of James II. by Ann Hyde, born April 39, 1662; married to the Prince of Orange, Oct. 23, 1677; proclaimed, with her husband, queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died, Dec. 28, 1694, leaving her husband on the throne. See William III. Orange, prince of.

Maryland, settled by lord Baltimore, 1633.

Masks were the invention of Eschylus: See Fans.

Masque de fer. See Iron-mask.

Masquerades were in fashion as early as the reign of Edward III.

Mass, prostration at the elevation of, ordained 1201.

Massachuset's-bay colony, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629; government removed to New-England, 1630; division of into four townships, 1643; present colony established by the consolidation of four others, 1691.

Massacre at Alexandria by order of Antoninus, 213; of Thessolonica, 390; at constantinople, 532; of the Jews, 1189; of the Hugenots, or French protestants, at Paris, 1418; of the Swedish nobility, 1520; of 12,000 protestants at Amboise, 1560; of the protestants at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572, of the christians in Croatia, by the Turks, 1592; of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623; of the Irish protestants at the island of Magee, 1641; of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, 1692. See Mithridates, Jews, Protestants, Vespers, Sicilian, Insurrection.

Massarene, Irish earldom of, cr. 1756 (name Skeffington.)

Massey, Irish barony of, cr. 1776 (name Massey).

Mathematicians and Magicians expelled from Rome, 16.

Mathematics first taught by Abraham, 1950. bef. Christ.

Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Bologne, Stephen's queen, crowned, 1136; died, May 3, 1151.

Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape, 1746.

Matthews, John, hanged for treason, 1719.

Matthias, St. feast of, instituted, 1091.

Maude, daughter to Henry I. married to Henry V. emperor of Germany, 1109; afterwards to Geoffrey, eldest son of the count of Anjou, 1127, by whom he had Henry II. her right to succeed her father sworn to by the Barons, 1127; set aside from the succession, in favour of her first cousin Stephen, 1136; expelled, with her husband, from the government of Normandy; 1136; landed in England with an army, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; retired to France, 1147; came to England, and made a lasting peace with Stephen, 1153; died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167, aged sixty-seven. See Stephen, Plantagenet.

Maunday-Thurſday, ceremony inſtituted in the jubilee year of Edward III. by Innocent VI. 1362.
Mauritius-iſland diſcovered by the Dutch, 1598.
Maxentius defeated by Conſtantine, and drowned in the Tyber, 333.
Maxtoke-priory, Warwickſh. built, 1337, caſtle built, 1346.
May-games much in faſhion, 1515.
Maynard, Iriſh barony of, cr. 1620 (name Maynard).
Maynard, viſcount, cr. 1766 (name Maynard).
Mayo, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1785 (name Bourke).
Mayors and bailiffs of corporations were Port-reeves in the time of the Saxons. Mayor firſt choſen at Limerick, 1197.
Mead, a liquor of luxury, 1642.
Meal-tub plot (ſo called from the place where ſome papers were found concerning it) 1679. It was a ſham plot, to accuſe Oates of perjury and ſodomy, and to charge ſome great men with conſpiring againſt the life of the king. Dangerfield was the principal actor; but it came to nothing. See Oates.
Meaſures. See Weights.
Meat ordered to be ſold by weight, 1532.
Meath, Iriſh earldom of, created 1627 (name Brabazon).
Mechanic arts more perfect here than in Gaul, 298.
Medea, once a province of the Aſſyrian empire, revolted, 711; conquered Perſia, but Cyrus, having vanquiſhed Darius the Mede 536 before Chriſt, it was united with the Perſian empire.
Mediterranean. See Rhodians, Phrygians, Pelaſgi.
Megarenſian war, 579 before Chriſt.
Melcomb Regis, Dorſetſh. chartered by James I.
Melefount-abbey, Ireland, founded 1142.
Melons, cucumbers, and many other like productions, were, in the time of Edward III. and afterwards dropped, till the reign of Henry VIII. for, during the wars between York and Lancaſter, nothing of this kind could be attended to.
Melroſs-abbey church, Scotland, built about 1307.
Memory, the art of aſſiſting it, by getting by heart, invented by Simonides, 503 before Chriſt.
Mendicant Friars, orders reduced to four, 1272.
Mennonites, aroſe under Menno, 1645.
Mercator's charts invented, 1556.
Merchant adventurers were firſt eſtabliſhed in Burgundy, for the diſcovery of unknown parts, 1296; afterwards tranſlated into England, and confirmed by Edward III. incorporated, 1564.
Merchant-taylors company firſt called ſo by Henry VII. who was of that company, as were ſeveral kings of England, and great part of the nobility, 1503; ſchool, London, founded, 1568.
Merchants, an attempt was made, to exclude them from ſitting in the houſe of commons, 1711.
Mercury diſcovered to be a ſpecific in venereal caſes, about 1522.
Merioneth, archdeaconry of, erected before 1280.
Merovinien s, firſt race of French kings, began 441.
Merry Andrew, the character of, aroſe from Andrew Borde, a droll phyſician, who attended markets, and harangued the people. 1547.
Merton priory founded, 1117.

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Merton priory founded, 1117.

Merton-college, Oxford, founded 1274. (twenty-four fellows),
Meſſalians, the ſect of aroſe, 363.
Meſſenian war, the firſt, 743, laſted nineteen years; ſecond, 685 before Chriſt, laſted fourteen years, it ended in the conqueſt of the Meſſenians, who flew to Sicily.
Meſſina, in Sicily, built, 667 before Chriſt; torn by factions, 1674; deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1693; again, 1783. See Earthquake, Plague.
Methodiſm took its riſe, 1734. See Whitfield.
Methuſelah died in 1656 of the world, aged 969.
Mettingham college and caſtle, Suffolk, built, 1335.
Mexborough, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1766 (name Savile).
Mexico conquered by Spain, 1521.
Micrometer invented by Kirch, 1677.
Microſcopes firſt uſed in Germany, 1621; with two glaſſes, invented by Drebbel, 1524; ſolar, invented by Lieberkuck, 1740.
Middleham-caſtle, Yorkſhire, built about 1190.
Middleſex, archdeaconry of, erect. before 1138.
Middleton-monaſtery, Dorſet, built, 926.
Middleton, Iriſh viſcount, cr. 1717 (name Brodrick).
Middleton, barony of, created 1711 (name Willoughby).
Milan, conquered by the Goths in the fifth century, who were diſpoſſeſſed by the Lombards, 572; ſubdued by the emperor Charlemagne, 800; afterwards it became independent; the French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave to his ſon Phil. II. taken by the imperialiſts, 1706; recovered by France and Spain, 1743. but reſtored to Auſtria, 1748.
Milbourne, Iriſh viſcount, created 1780 (name Lamb).
Milford, Iriſh barony, cr. 1776 (name Phillips).
Military ſevices, for lands, eſtabliſhed by the Saxons; eſcuage, or money firſt paid in lieu of them, under Henry II.
Militia introduced into England, about 254, Fingal was the general; a national one firſt ſettled by king Alfred, and continued till James I. revived under Charles II. the laſt militia bill paſſed, 1757; improved, 1761.
Millenium, doctrine of, inculcated during the 3d century.
Miltown, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1763 (name Leeſon).
Milton, barony of, cr. 1762 (name Damer).
Milton, Iriſh barony, cr. 1753 (name Dawſon.)
Milton-abbey, Dorſetſh. founded, 843.
Milton-abbaſs-abbey, found. 933.
Minehead, Somerſet, chart. by queen Eliz.
Minerva's temple, at Athens, burnt, 406 bef. Chriſt.
Mines, gold, ſilver, and diamonds, diſc. at the Brazils, 1752.
Mines, firſt blown up with ſucceſs, 1503.
Minims, their order inſtituted, 1440.
Miniſters Preſbyterians, 2000 of them reſigned their livings, 1662.
Minorca conquered by general Stanhope, Aug. 1708; ſurrendered to the French, June 1756; given up to England, 1763; taken by Spain, Feb. 5, 1782.
Minſter-monaſtery, Sheppey Iſle, inſtituted about 640.
Minſtrels, in hiſtory, were originally pipers appointed by lords of manors, to divert their copyholders whilſt they were at work

work for them; they continued till about 1500. Female harpers were not uncommon in Britain, 680. See Bards, Harpers.

Mint, London, eſtab. 1066. See Privileged places.

Minuet, the, is of French origin.

Minutia, the veſtal, burnt alive, 337 bef. Chriſt.

Mirrors were firſt made in ſilver by Praxiteles, about 288 bef. Chriſt.

Miſſiſſippi ſcheme in France ceaſed, 1720; trade began, Nov. 1716.

Mitford caſtle, Northumb. built ſoon after 1066.

Mithridates king of Pontus, ordered all the Romans, [80,000 that were in Aſia, to be put to death, 88 bef. Xt.

Mitre, not an epiſcopal ornament bef. 1000.

Mitylenian war, 604 before Chriſt.

Monkery, took place about 303.

Modena erected into a duchy, 1451; ſurrendered to Sardinia, June, 1742.

Modern hiſtory. See Profeſſorſhip.

Mogul empire. The firſt conquerer was Jenghis Khan a Tartarian prince, who died, 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conqueſt, 1399; the dynaſty continued in his family till the conqueſt of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whoſe deſcendants have kept the throne ever ſince; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Perſia, conſiderably diminiſhed the power of the Moguls, carried away immenſe treaſures from Delhi, and ſince that event many of the nabobs have made themſelves independent. See Kouli Khan.

Mohocks, a ſet of diſorderly people, who went about London ſtreets at night, and took pleaſure in wounding the men, and ill-treating the women, 1711.

Moira, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1762 (name Rawdon).

Moleſworth, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1716 (name Moleſworth).

Moleſworth, lady, and her three children, burnt, 1764, by her houſe being ſet on fire.

Miliniſts. See Quietiſts.

Molmutian laws, made above 400 bef. Xt. and were famous in this kingdom till the time of William the conqueror.

Mona of the Romans, the, was the iſle of Angleſey.

Monaghan bog, Ireland, flowed, March, 30, 1788.

Monarchy, the firſt univerſal ended, and the Medo-perſian, or, ſecond, began, 538 before Chriſt.

Monaſtery, the firſt, founded where the ſiſter of St. Anthony retired, 270; the firſt in Britain, 596. See Priories, Monkery.

Money, gold and ſilver, firſt coined by Phydon tyrant of Argos, 894, bef. Xt. See Gold, Silver, Shillings, Coppers, Coins, Sovereign, Pound.

Money, no declaratory ſtatute to prevent its being raiſed for the king's uſe, without the expreſs conſent of the ſtates, till the 25th of Edward I; from 1065 to 1189, 1l. was equal to 15l. now, and in 1349, was equal to 20l. now.

Mongol Tartars, firſt flouriſhed 1400.

Monk, the firſt is ſaid to have been Paul of Thebais, about 250. See Monaſtery, Monkery.

Monkery, took place in England, about 303.

Monkery, pretty well established about 330; it began in Egypt and Persia; in Egypt alone there were 96,000 monks. St. Anthony was the first example of a monastic life, 305; and established the first monastery on Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome, 341. See Monastery, Monk.

Monmouth, James duke of, natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters; his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conspired against the king, and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England, at Lynne, Dorsetshire June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater and taken, July 5; beheaded on Tower-Hill, July 15, aged 35; all in 1685.

Monson, barony of, cr. 1728 (name Monson).

Montacute-priory, Somersetshire, built, 1070.

Montagu, visc. cr. 1554 (name Browne).

Monothelites, arose under Theodore, 540.

Montem. The custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt-hill and distributing salt, originated in the early days of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt, for medical purposes.

Montezuma, the last king of Mexico, conquered by Cortez, 1541

Montfort, barony of, cr. 1741 (name Bromley).

Montgomery-castle, rebuilt, 1093.

Months, their names given them by Charlemagne.

Montrose, Scots dukedom of, cr. 1707 (name Graham).

Montrose, marq. of, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Charles II. May 21, 1650, aged 37.

Montserrat, disc. by Columbus, 1493.

Monument, London, begun 1671, finished 1677.

Moorfields, London, made into walks 1614; planted 1740; made into a square, 1790.

Moors, the, driven out of Spain after they had continued there 900 years, 1620, for attempting to free themselves from the Inquisition; they were in number above 900,000.

Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.

Morea taken from the Venetians, 1715.

Morley, lord, tried for murder, 1666.

Mornington, Irish earldom of, cr. 1760 (name Wellesley).

Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known 1063; possessed by the Romans, 25 before Christ, and reduced by them to a province, 50; from this time it underwent various revolutions; the second emperor of this family built the capital Morocco; about 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1212; at this period, Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependance. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is called at present the empire of Morocco.

Morpeth-castle, Northumb. built in the reign of Edw. III.

Mortality, great one, 1094; again, among men, cattle and fowls 1121; among youth, 1398; among men at Oxford, 1471; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.

Mortars. See Bombs.
Mortimer, Roger, earl of March. intrigued with the queen of Edw. II. 1325; hanged for it, 1330.
Mortmain-act paſſed, May 20, 1736.
Morton-caſtle, Scotland, demoliſhed by David II.
Morton, Scots earldom of, cr. 1458 (name Douglas).
Mortuaries can be traced back here to 1009.
Moſaic work invented by Cavalini, 1261.
Moſcow burnt, 30,000 houſes were deſtroyed, 1739; again, 2000 houſes, July 25, 1773. See Ruſſia.
Moſes born, 1574; ſent the ten plagues of Egypt, 1491; departed from Egypt with upwards of 60,000 Iſraelites, which completed the 430 years of ſojourning, the ſame year, 1491; about the ſame time brought water out of the rock; ſaw the burning buſh the ſame year; received the tablets of ſtone on mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; wrote the Pentateuch in the land of Moab, 1452; died 1451 before Chriſt.
Moſt Chriſtian king, title of, firſt given by Louis XI. of France, by Paul II. 1469; others ſay, the title may be traced back to Perin.
Mole's bulwark, Dover, built about 1539.
Motto, royal, *Dieu et mon droit*, firſt uſed to Richard I. on his obtaining a victory over the French at Gyſors, 1193; not we, ſays he, but "God and our right" has conquered; the Bohemian creſt, viz three oſtrich feathers, and the motto, *Ich dien*, i. e. "I ſerve." firſt adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Creſſy, the king of Bohemia being ſlain in the action, 1345; *Semper eadem* ordered by the queen to be uſed as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.
Mount Caſhel, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1780 (name Moore).
Mount Edgcombe, earldom of, cr. 1789 (name Edgcombe).
Mountjoy, Iriſh barony, cr. 1789 (name Gardiner).
Mount St. Michael, Cornwall, was a dependance of St. Michael, in Normandy, the abbey of which was built 966; completed 1079.
Mount-Morres, Iriſh vife. cr. 1763 (name Morres).
Mountgarret, Iriſh vife. cr. 1550 (name Butler).
Mountrath, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1660 (name Coote).
Mourning, in white, laſt in uſe in Spain, 1495.
Muffs. See Fans.
Muggletonians, ſprung from Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1657.
Mughouſe-riot, Fleet-ſtreet, July 23, 1716.
Mulberry trees firſt planted in England, 1609.
Mulgrave, barony of, cr. 1790 (name Phipps).
Murderers were puniſhed, during the heptarchy, only by fine the Perſians never puniſhed the firſt offence; were allowed benefit of clergy, 1503; and in the time of Henry VIII. in Wales, murders were compounded for, and ſtill are ſo in Saxony.
Murray, earl of, regent of Scotland, aſſaſſinated, 1570.
Murray, Alexander, eſq; fled from impriſonment, 1751.
Muſcovy. See Peter.
Muſeum, the, eſtabliſhed, 1753.
Muſic invented by Jubal, i. e. he reduced ſhepherd's ſongs of ſame principles, 1810; vocal choruſſes invented, 508 before

Christ; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025; counterpoint brought to perfection by Palæstrini, about 1580; the Italian style of composition introduced about 1616. See Gamut, Church-music.

Muskerry, Irish barony, cr. 1780 (name Tilson Deane).

Muslin first worn here, 1670.

Musquets introduced into our army generally, and bows and arrows laid aside, 1 21.

Mutes are supposed to have originated in the East, that they might not speak when serving at table.

Mycene, kingdom of, began under Perseus, 1313 bef. Xt.

Mythology, ancient, took its rise about 1458 before Christ.

NAAS, Irish visc. cr. 1776 (name Bourke).

Nails invented in time of the Greeks.

Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685.

Napier, Scots barony, cr. 1627 (name Napier).

Naples, kingdom of, began 1020; Alphonsus of Arragon united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called, king of the two Sicilies, 1442; taken from the French and annexed to Spain, 1504; continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was taken by the emperor; conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759.

National debt. The first debt contracted on parliamentary security occurs in the reign of Henry VI. the present debt commenced, and was five millions, 1697; forty-six millions, 1714; sixty-four millions, 1747; seventy-four millions, 1757; 110 millions, 1762; 127 millions, 1772; and upwards of 200 millions, 1780. See Bank stock, Funds.

Naturalization-bill passed, 1753; repealed, 1754.

Navarre conquered by Ferdinand, and annexed to Spain, 1502; given up to France, 1590. See Spain.

Naval engagements. See Sea fight.

Navigation, art of, owes its origin to the Phœnecians more than 1500 bef. Xt. act of, passed, 1651.

Navy of England, first established by king Alfred; Edgar had a fleet of 400 sail, 937; king John a fleet of 500; Edw. III. one of 700; but Henry VII. was the first that began to build a royal navy; in the reign of Elizabeth, ships were commanded by the nobility; navy-board estab, 1625; navy-office founded, Dec. 4, 1644. See ship.

Naworth-castle, Cumb. built before 1394.

Naylor the quaker, whipped and pilloried, 1656.

Nazarenes disappeared about 400.

Neath-castle, Glamorganshire, built, 1090; abbey built 1150.

Neckcloths of lace came into fashion in the reign of Charles II. and continued in the two following reign.

Necromancy, so much encouraged in France, that there were supposed to be 30,000 in that kingdom addicted to this study 1572. See Witchcraft.

Needles first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Mary; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till

till 1566, when it was taught by a German.
Negroes adjudged to be free, whilſt in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778. See Slaves.
Nemæn games, inſtituted by Adraſtus, 1226 bef. Chriſt.
Neper's bones, inv. by lord Neper of Scotland, who died 1617.
Nero, emperor of Rome, murdered his mother, 55; ſlew himſelf, 68, aged 32.
Nether-hall, Eſſex, built before 1280.
Netley-abbey, Hants, built, 1239.
Nettleville, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1622 (name Nettleville).
Nevis, iſle of, taken by the French, Feb. 12, 1782.
Newark-caſtle, Nottinghamſh. built, 1140.
Newark-priory, Surry, built, between 1189 and 1199.
Newark, Scots barony cr. 1669 (name Leſley).
Newborough, Iriſh barony, cr. 1776 (name Wynn).
Newborough, Scots earld. of, cr. 1660 (name Radcliffe).
Newcaſtle, dukedom of, cr. 1756 (name Clinton).
Newcaſtle upon Tyne founded, and caſtle built, 1080; Black-friars founded, 1251; burnt by accident, 1349.
Newcaſtle under Line, its caſtle built in the reign of Hen. III.
New-college, Oxford, founded, 1375 (70 fellows).
New-England, firſt diſcovered, 1602; ſettled by the Plymouth company, 1614; the patent purchaſed by the Engliſh Brownists from Holland, who built New Plymouth, 1620; Salem built, 1628; and Boſton, 1630; See America, Havard.
New Exchange, Strand London, taken down, 1757.
Newfoundland diſcovered, about 1500; ſettled by the Engliſh, 1520; fiſhery began to flouriſh, 1577; about 1623, Devonſhire alone employed 150 ſhips and 8000 perſons, for ſix months in the year; in 1676, the value of the fiſh and oil was computed at 386,400l. taken by the French, June, 1762; retaken by the Engliſh, Sept. following. See America.
Newhaven, Iriſh barony, cr. 1776 (name Mayne).
New Holland diſcov. 1628.
New-inn ſociety eſtabliſhed, 1485.
New-Jerſey, relinquiſhed by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1674; ſettled, 1682; proprietary government ſurrendered 1702.
Newport iſle of Wight, chart. by James I.
New River brought to London, 1614. See Water.
New Spain, or Mexico, diſcov. 1518.
Newſpaper, the firſt printed in England, 1663, but dropped on the publication of the firſt London Gazette; newſpapers and pamphlets prohibited by royal proclamation, 1680. See Gazette.
Newſted-abbey, Nottinghamſhire, founded in the reign of Edward III.
Newton, Sir Iſaac, born, 1642; died, 1727.
New-York, firſt ſettled by the Dutch, who were diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh, 1664; granted to the duke of York, and ſettled 1665; divided into 12 counties, 1691. See America.
New-Zealand, in the South-Seas, diſcov. by Abel J. Taſman, 1642; viſited by capt. Cook, 1769.
Niagara taken by the Eng. from the French, 1759.
Nice taken by the Turks, 1333.
Nicene creed, firſt appointed to be read, 336.

Nicka, a Gothic demon, who was ſuppoſed to inhabit the water, and ſtrangle perſons that were drowning. Hence "Old Nick."

Nicolaites, the, appeared, 68.

Nightmare, a ſpectre of the night, in time of the Goths, which was ſuppoſed to ſeize perſons in their ſleep, and deprive them of ſpeech and motion.

Nineveh, foundation of, laid, 2233; taken by Arbaces, which finiſhed the kingdom of Aſſyria; Sardanapalus burnt himſelf to death, and the kingdom was ſubdivided, 820 bef. Xt. deſtroyed by the Medes, 612.

Niſmes, *Pont du garde* at, built by the Romans.

Nithſdale lord, eſcaped from the tower, 1716.

Noah directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 years bef. the flood; died 1998 bef. Xt. aged 949.

Nobility, patents of, firſt granted by Philip I. of France, to perſons having no eſtates, 1095.

Non-conformiſts, or Puritans. See Preſbyterian.

Norbertines, order of, inſtituted 1120.

Norfolk, archdeac. of, erect. before 1124.

Norfolk, dukedom of, cr. 1483 (name Howard).

Norfolk, Thomas, duke of, beheaded, May 8. 1572.

Norham-caſtle, Durham, built, 1100; the feaſt of St. Cuthberts tranſlation firſt obſerved there, 1104.

Normandy, Robert, duke of, died a priſoner in Cardiff-caſtle, 1133. See Henry I.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876; invaded on all hands 1117; ceded to France by Henry III. May 20, 1259.

Normans maſſacred at Durham, 1069.

Northamptrn, earld. of, cr. 1618 (name Compton).

Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church, built by the knight's templar's; archdeaconry erected, 1092; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Northamptonſhire navigation, opened, Aug. 7, 1761.

Northeſk, Scots earldom of, cr. 1647 (name Carnegie).

Northumberland, dukedom of, cr. 1766 (name Percy).

Northumberland, Dudley, duke of, beheaded, 1553; aged fifty-one.

Northumberland, earl of, killed, 1488.

Northumberland, earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.

Northumberland, earl of, brother to the above, being confined in the Tower, ſhot himſelf, 1585.

Norton-priory, Cheſhire, built, 1210.

Norway, including Sweden, united with Denmark, by the princeſs of Denmark's marrying the king of Norway, and afterwards becoming by ſucceſſion, queen of Denmark; the firſt king, 998. See Denmark.

Norwich, burnt by Sweyn, 1004; cathedral finiſhed, 1088; biſhopric formed by uniting Elmham and Dunwich, 1091; worſted manufactory eſtab. there 1340; chief magiſtrate firſt ſtiled Mayor 1419; deanery erect. 1538.

Notaries-public, originally appointed by the fathers of the Chriſtian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the firſt century.

Nottingham built, 924; caſtle built, 1068; town burnt to aſhes, 1140; archdeaconry erected, about 1174.

Nova-Scotia charter granted, and settled by the Scotch, 1621; it was afterwards in the possession of the French, but ceded to England, 1748; peopled from England, 1149. See America.
Nova-zembla, discov. by Hugh Willoughby, 1553.
Nugent, Irish earldom of, cr. 1776 (name Nugent).
Numantine war, commenced, 141 before Christ.
Nuncio, pope's, instituted, about 735.
Nuneaton-nunnery, Warwickſh. built, 1170.
Nunnery, the first founded in France was near Poictiers, 360; the first English one, erected at Folkſtone, 630.
Nutley-abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
Nuyt's-land, New-holland, discov. by the Dutch, 1627.

OADES, the quaker, riot against him, 1718.
Oak saw-dust found to be useful in tanning, 1765.
Oakham-castle, Rutland, built about 1060.
Oates, Dr. Titus, whipped, 1685.
Oath, in civil cases, of high antiquity; swearing on the gospels first used, 528; oath first administered here in judicial proceedings, by the Saxons, about 600; that of a judge settled, 1344; that of supremacy ratified by parliament, 1535; the words "so help me God, and all saints," concluded an oath, till 1550; present oath of allegiance first framed and administered, 1606, the ancient oath having continued near 600 years; that of abjuration first required, 1701. See Affirmation, Coronation.
Obelus, the Roman, the sixth part of the *Denarius*, which see.
Occasional conformity-bill thrown out by the lords, 1703.
Odiam-castle, Hants, built before 1199.
Offa succeeded his uncle Ethelbald I. as sixteenth king of Britain, 757; he was born, lame, deaf and blind; built St. Albans monast. died at Offley, 798; and succ. by his son Egfrid.
Offa's dyke, made, 774.
Offerings first instituted by pope Pelagius II. 588.
Oil was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar of oil was the prize at the Panathanean games.
Okehampton-castle, Devon. built before 1060.
Old Testament, history of, ceased 430 before Christ.
Old Nick. See Nicks.
Oldcastle, Sir John hanged for Protestantism, 1416.
Oldfield, Anne, the actress, born, 1683, died, 1740.
Oleron. See Laws.
Olives, first planted in Italy, 562 bef. Xt.
Olveston-priory, Lincolnshire, built 1160.
Olympiads, games instituted at Olympia, 1307; revived by the Greeks, (who computed time by them, celebrating them every fourth year,) about 400 years after the destruction of Troy, and continued till the reign of Theodosius the Great, when a new mode of reckoning began, by indictions, or from the victory of Augustus Cæsar at Actium, when he became emperor of the Romans; the first Olympiads began July 23, 776; Coræbus being then the Olympic victor; 2d, 772; 3d, 768; 4th, 764; 5th, 760; 7th, 752; 10th, 740; 13th, 728; 15th, 720; 16th, 716; 17th, 712; 21st, 696; 23d, 688; 24th, 684; 25th, 680; 27th, 672; 28th, 688; 29th, 664; 39th, 624; 43d, 608; 46th, 566, 55th, 560; 56th 556; 59th, 544; 60th, 540; 61st, 536 before Christ; the last ended about 440.

Olympic games, Daicles was the first person crowned at them, 752 before Christ. See Olympiads.

Ongley, Irish barony, cr. 1776 (name Ongley).

Onslow, barony of, cr. 1716 (name Onslow).

Opera-house, burnt, June 17, 1789. See Theatre.

Ophites, a sect, appeared, 187.

Oracles, Sibylline, were prophecies of certain Sibyls, early in the history of Rome; their authority continued almost as long as Paganism. Honorius, emp. of the West, gave the finishing stroke to this Roman idolatry, by throwing the oracles into the fire, 394.

Orange, William I. prince of, assassinated, June 30, 1584.

Orange, title of, first in the Nassau family, by the marriage of Claude de Chalons, the prince of Orange's sister, with the count of Nassau, 1530; prince of, son of James IId. sister, born, Nov. 4, 1650; created stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, 1677; was applied to by England for assistance against his uncle James II. 1688; landed at Torbay in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; took on him the government at the invitation of the lords; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689. See William III. Mary, his queen.

Orange, prince of, married Ann, daughter of Geo. II. March, 1734.

Oransey-abbey, Scotland, founded about 567.

Orbits of the planets, first settled by Doerfel, 1681.

Ordeal, by fire and water, trial of, known to the ancient Greeks; in use among the Saxons; abolished by Henry III. 1261.

Ordnance, Lieutenant General of the, office first estab. 1597.

Orford, earldom of, created 1741 (name Walpole).

Orford-castle, Suffolk, built about 1066.

Organs were earlier than Job (See Gen. iv. 21. Job xxx. 31.).

Oriel-college, Oxford, founded 1337 (eighteen fellows).

Orkney, Scots earldom of, cr. 1695 (name O'Brien).

Orleans, the siege of, May, 1428; again, 1563.

Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407.

Orrery, the first perfected by one Rowley, for George I. patronised afterwards by Charles of Orrery, from whom it is named.

Osborne, barony of, cr. 1776 (name Osborne).

Osnaburg, bishopric of, founded by Charlemagne, 780.

Osiris and Isis, the religion of, though venerable in its origin, became contempt. under the Ptolemies, and fell with the Rom.

Ostend attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port, June 15, 1781.

Ostrogoths, their kingd. began in Italy, 476; ended 554.

Oswald third king of Northumberland, succeeded his uncle Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; slain in battle, 642, and was succeeded by his half-brother Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Oswy succeeded his half-brother Oswald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died, 670; and was succeeded by Wulfer, king of Mercia.

Oswyth's, St. monastery built, 1120.

Otaheite discovered, June 18, 1767.
Ottery-priory, Devon. built, 1060.
Ottoman empire, founded at Constantinople, by Othman I. on the total destruc. of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, 1300.
Otway, Thomas, the poet, born 1615, died 1685.
Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the king of France, 1598.
Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned at the instigation of lord Somerset, 1613, aged about 32.
Ovid, the Latin poet, born 43 before Xt. died in 15.
Oxford-castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont-palace finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishoprick taken from Lincoln and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671.
Oxford, earldom of, cr. 1711 (name Harley).

PADUA built, 1269 before Christ.
Paganism finally overthrown in the Roman empire, in the reign of Theodosius, betw. 388 and 395.
Pagans, heathens first so called, 351.
Paget of Bendefert, barony of, created 1550 (name Paget).
Pain's-castle, Radnorshire, rebuilt by Henry III.
Painting first introduced at Rome from Hetruria, 291 before Xt. the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome, 146 before Christ; painting in oil invented at Bruges, by Van Eick, 1410; the first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455. Others say, it was known in the 9th century, and before. See *Chiaro Obscuro*.
Painting the face was general among the ladies of Cordova, about 780.
Paisley-monastery, Scotland, founded 1160; five persons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.
Palace-court. See Marshalsea.
Palatines; 7000 families of them driven from their habitations came to England; 500 families went to Ireland, and the rest were sent out to New York, and Hudsons's Bay; but not being well received by the people there, went to Pensylvania, where they settled, 1709.
Palmerston, Irish visc. cr. 1722 (name Temple).
Palmyra, a city of great opulence, before 273; now a wretched village.
Panathenæa festivals instituted 1521 bef. Christ.
Pancreatic duct disc. by Wertsungus, 1642.
Pandects, a copy of Justinian's discovered at Amalphi, 1137; which was so much admired as to favour the revival of the Roman law.
Panick, the term, is derived from the fears occasioned by the military shouts at the first onset, first adopted by Pan.
Panmure, Irish earldom of, cr. 1743 (name Maule).
Pantheon at Rome, built 25 bef. Christ.
Pantomime dancers introduced on the Roman stage, 22 before Christ.
Papal usurpation took place, 607.
Paper credit established at the revolution. See Bank, Bills of exchange, Credit.

Paper

Paper invented in China, 105 bef. Xt. made of cotton, 1000; in common use, 1110; made of linen about 1300; but a writing on paper made of rags still remains, dated 1239; the manufactory first established here at Dartford, 1518; white paper first made here; 1687.

Papists encouraged in England, 1640; forbidden to attend the ambassador's chapels, 1641; licensed in Ireland, 1672; forbidden court, 1673; admitted to places of trust, 1685; one made a judge, 1686; made privy counsellors, 1687; indulgences granted them in England, 1778; in Ireland also, 1782. See Riot.

Paraguay discovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

Parchment, the invent. of Attalus king of Pergamus, about 198 bef. Xt. till this time they wrote on the bark of trees.

Pardon, general, first proclaimed at coronations, 1327.

Paris made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; barricadoes of, 1588; again, Aug. 27, 1648; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, Nov. 25, 1774, parliament dissolved, 1788. See France.

Parishes, their boundaries first marked out in England, 643.

Park, St. James's improved and planted by Charles II. and the game of Mall was there played by the nobility, 1658; improved by Geo. III. 1775. See St. Jame's palace.

Park, ground first enclosed for one at Woodstock, 1123; though Spelman says, they are of higher antiquity; they were certainly in use in the eastern countries.

Parliaments, or general councils, coeval with the kingdom itself; but the parliament, as it now stands, was instituted, 1215; no speaker appointed till 1259; others say, 1377; the epoch of the house of commons in England, Jan. 20, 1265; of lords and commons expressly mentioned, 1337; they met at Eltham; the building is now a barn. The journals of the lords began in the reign of Henry VIII. 1509; those of the commons, not till that of Edw. VI. First parliament in Ireland, by general representation, 1613; that in England, remarkable for the epoch, in which were first regularly formed the parties of Court and Country. June 16, 1621; the long one met, 1640, and passed an act for abolishing the house of lords, March 19, 1649, but was violently dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653; a part however met again, May 8, 1659, and was called the Rump; bill passed for triennial ones. Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; last new one called, May 1784. See Peers, Privilege, Lawyers, Provisions, Rump, Praise-God.

Parma annexed to the holy see, 1545.

Parry, Dr. Wm. executed for treason, 1585.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 bef. Christ.

Parthi, rescued by Arsaces, it's first king, from Antiochus, king of Syria, 250 bef. Xt. Artabanus, the last king, was dethroned by Artaxerxes, a Persian, 226. See Persian empire.

Partition treaty, the first, signed, 1698.

Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491 bef. Christ.

Patrick, St. first bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.

Patronage of churches took place, 402.

Paul, Rev. Mr. executed for high treason, July 1716.

Paul, St. converted, 33; caught up into the third heaven, 44; visited

ted Athens, and Corinth, 50; wrote his first epistle to the
rinthians, and that to the Gallatians, 51; returned to Ephe-
s, 52; wrote his first epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; his
cond, 53; put into bonds and brought to Rome, 55; wrote
s second epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Romans,
; those to the the Phillipians, Ephesians, Colossians, and
Philemon, 62; that to the Hebrews, 63; his first to Timo-
y, and that to Titus, 65; his second to Timothy 66; died,
ne 29, 67. See Peter.
's, St. London, was built by Ethelbert king of Kent, on the
undation of an old temple of Diana, 596; burnt, 964; re-
ilt, and consecrated, 1240, having been 150 years building;
built, having been burnt down, 1691; first stone of the
esent building laid, 1675; finished, 1710, cost 1000,000l.
's, St. school founded, by Dr. Colet, who died, 1519.
lists, formed a republic in South America, about 1590.
per act first passed by Henry VII. See Poor.
ing act, for London, passed, 1761.
mbroker, the first, established at Perouse, 1457.
ce. See War.
cocks were first brought from India, to Greece.
rs. See Cherries.
le-castle, in the Isle of man, built before 1245.
le-castle, Lancash. built, 1140.
erage, state of, in 1603. viz. one marquiss, sixteen earls, two
iscounts, and forty barons; peerage bill rejected by parlia-
ment, 1719.
es often executed, without trial, long after Magna Charta;
reated by patent under Richard II. 1382; their eldest sons
irst permitted to sit in the house of commons, 1550. See Par-
iament, Peerage.
agian heresy propagated in Ireland, 428. See Pelagius, Vol. 2.
lagi, the descendants of Peleg, became a maritime power,
nd were the second that ruled the mediterranean, 1057 bef.
t. See Phrygians, Rhodians.
lham, barony of, cr. 1756 (name Pelham).
loponnesian war, which continued twenty-seven years, be-
an 431 before Christ; and ended in the ruin of the Athenian
republic.
kart's voyage performed, 1628.
mbroke, earl of, chosen protector of England, Nov. 11, 1. 1 3
ied May following.
mbroke, earl of, and his brother, beheaded by the reb. 1469.
mbroke-hall, Camb. founded, 1343 (17 fellows).
mbroke-college, Oxf. founded, 1620 (14 fellows).
mbroke, earldom of, cr. 1551 (name Herbert).
nal laws enacted, about 1381.
nance first inflicted as a punishment, 157.
ntragon-castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired,
660.
nitents, an order of nuns, founded, 1494.
nmon-castle, Anglesea, built, 540.
nrith-castle, Cumberland, built, as supposed, on the ruins of
a Roman fortress.
nrhyn, Irish barony, cr. 1783 (name Pennant).
nruddock, colonel, execut. 1655.

Penryn,

Penryn, Cornwall, incorporated, 1619.
Penſioners, band of, eſtab. 1590.
Penſylvania relinquiſhed by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1664; ſettled, 1674; ſold by him to the Penn family, 1682. See Palatines, America.
Pentateuch, or the five books of Moſes. See Moſes.
Penteceſt eſtab. about 68.
Peripatetic ſect founded by Ariſtotle.
Perreaus, the two, brothers, hanged for forgery, Jan. 1776.
Perſecutions by the Jews, the firſt in 33; ſecond 44. Firſt general of the Chriſtians, under Nero, 64; 2d ditto, under Domitian, 93; 3d ditto under Tragan, 107; 4th ditto, under M. Aurelius, 164; 5th ditto, under Severus, 203; 6th ditto, under Maximinus, 235; 7th ditto under Decius, 250; 8th ditto, under Valerian, 257; 9th ditto, under Aurelian, 272; 10th ditto, under Dioclefian, 302; 11th ditto, by the Arians, under Conſtantius, 337; 12th ditto, under Julian the apoſtle, 361.
Perſian empire began under Cyrus, on his conquering Medes, 536; ended in the conqueſt of Darius, about 330; a new empire, called the Parthian, was, however, formed upon it's ruins, by the Perſians, under Arbaces 250 bef. Xt. but took its original name under Artaxerxes, 229; the Saracens, however, in 651, put an end to that empire, and Perſia became a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Hindoſtan, till the emperor Kouli Khan once more raiſed it to a powerful kingdom. Emperor aſſaſſinated by his relations, 1747. See Parthia.
Perſian trade began, 1569; opened through Ruſſia, 1741.
Peru firſt known, 1532; and conq. by Spain.
Peruke, the firſt made at Paris, 1620; worn here ſoon after 1660.
Pery, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1786 (name Pery).
Peſtilence, ſo ſevere a one in France and Germany, that it killed almoſt all the inhabitants, 825; another, that raged in Germany from June to Dec. 1679; in Vienna alone it deſtroyed 49,487 perſons. See Dearth.
Peter, St. baptiſed Cornelius, and eſtabl. a biſhopric at Antioch, 37; eſtabl. the ſee of Rome, 41; impriſonment the ſame year; wrote his firſt epiſtle, 60; his ſecond, 66; died, 67; feaſt of Peter and Paul ordained, 813.
Peter the Great began to reign in Ruſſia, 1696; worked as a common ſhipwright, in Deptford yard, to learn the art of ſhipbuilding, 1698; died, 1725; aged 53.
Peter the III. czar of Muſcovy, depoſed and murdered, July 16, 1762.
Peterborough founded, 633; monaſtery built, 659; cathedral built, 1200; biſhopric taken from Lincoln and founded, and deanry erected, 1541; city burnt, 1117.
Peterborough, earldom of, cr. 1627 (name Mordaunt).
Peterpence, a tribute given to Rome, by Inas king of Weſt Saxons, 720; prohibited by Edw. III. and aboliſhed in 1533; but revived, 1552; totally aboliſhed, 1558.
Peter's, St. college Camb. founded 1257 (22 fellows).
Peterſburg, city of, founded, 1703; burnt (2000 houſes) Aug. 12, 1736; hurricane at, that occaſioned a dreadful inundation, Sept. 14, 1777.

Peterſfield

Petersfield, Hants, incorporated by queen Elizabeth.
Petre, barony of, cr. 1603 (name Petre).
Pevensey-castle, Sussex, of great antiquity.
Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea, 1491 bef. Christ.
Pharos, of Alexandria, built, 282 bef. Christ.
Pheasants brought into Europe, 1250 bef. Christ.
Phenicians, the, estab'. colonies in Spain, about 1000 bef. Xt. See Spain, Cadiz.
Philadelphia taken by the king's troops, Sept. 26, 1777.
Philip II. king of Spain, son of the emperor Charles V. born about 1526; married Mary queen of England; was crowned king of Naples and Sicily, on the resignation of his father, 1554, and was allowed to be called king of England, during her life; the crown of Spain resigned to him by his father, 1555; refused the order of the garter sent him by queen Elizabeth, 1559; lost the 17 provinces of Flanders which belonged to Spain, 7 of which form the republic of Holland; the other 10 are subject to France and Austria, 1579; united Portugal to Spain, 1580 (see Portugal); landed 600 men in Ireland to assist the Catholics, who were driven off, 1581; died, 1598. See Low-Countries.
Philippa, queen of Edw. III. died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369.
Philippine Islands. See Ladrone.
Philipsburgh, the Spaniards became masters of it, 1633; the French, 1634; the Imperialists, 1635; the French again, 1644; the Imperialists, 1676; the French, 1734.
Phipps, lord Mulgrave, sent to explore the North Pole, 1773.
Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 bef. Christ.
Phœdras born 47 bef. Xt. died 31.
Phosphorus, artificial fire of, disc. by Brand, 1675.
Phrygia Minor, became part of the Lydian emp. under Crœsus, about 560 bef. Christ.
Phrygians, the, were the fifth who acquired the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and held it 25 years, 893 bef. Xt. See Pelasgi, Rhodians.
Physic garden, the first cultivated in England, 1567; that at Oxf. 1652; that at Camb. begad 1763.
Physic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiasticks, from about 1206 to about 1500.
Physicians, college founded, 1519.
Pichon castle, Pembrokesh. built, bef. 1056.
Picts first mentioned in history, 284, defeated in Britain by Constantius, 306, kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823, extirpated by the Scots, 840, and settled between the Trent and the Tweed.
Picts wall, between England and Scotland, built, 123.
Pilate made governor of Judea, 27, slew himself, 40.
Pin-money, derived from a very ancient tax in France, for providing the queen with pins.
Pins first used in England, 1543; before which the ladies used skewers.
Pipes of lead, casting of, invented, 1539.
Piquet, and several games on cards, invented for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, about 1390, cards were little known before.
Pistols first used by the cavalry, 1544.

Pitch,

Pitch and tar first made from pit-coal, 1779.
Pitt's freights, in the East-Indies, disc. April 30, 1760.
Pix, trial of, estabi. 1335.
Plague, almost the whole world visited by one, 767 bef. Xt.
Rome, which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, 78, a
rible one all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, that lasted
fifty years, 577, in England, that carried off 30,000, 7
in Scotland, wherein died 40,000, 954, in England, 12
again, 1347, in Germany, which cut off 93,000 peo
1348, in Paris and England, very dreadful, when 57,
died in England, 1362, again, 1379, in England, w
killed, 30,000 in London, 1407, again, when more
destroyed than in fifteen years war before, 1477, again
30,000 died in London, 1499, again, in England, when
the people died, 1517, again, 1548, again, 1594, ag
which caerried off in London, 30,578 persons, 1604, at
stantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611, again
London, whereof died 35,417, 1625, at Lyons, in Fra
where died 60,000, 1632, again at London, which dest
ed 68,000, 1665, at Marseiles, fatal to 18,000 pers
1720, at Messina Sicily, of which 50,000 died, 1743,
Bassora in Persia. when 80,000 persons, died, 1773.
Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 bef. Christ.
Plantagenet, Geofrey, earl of Anjou, married the emp. Mau
1127, invaded Normandy, 1137. See Maude.
Plaster of Paris, the method of taking a likeness in, disc. by
drew Verrocchio, 1470.
Plate, duty laid on, 1784. See silver-handled.
Plato died, 348 bef. Christ, aged 80.
Platoon-firing, invent. by Gustavus Adolphus, about 1618.
Playhouse-bill passed, obliging pieces to be inspected before
formed 1737. See Theatre.
Pleadings introduced, 786, changed from French to Eng
1362.
Pliny, the elder, died, 79, aged 56, the younger, died, 1
Plough, the use of, brought from India by Bacchus.
Plumb-line invented by Dædalus.
Plunkeet, Oliver, popish archbishop of Armagh, hanged at
burn, with Edw. Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
Plural number, *We*, instead of *I*, first used by John, 1199,
continued till the accession of Geo. III.
Pluralities. See Pope.
Pluto supposed to invent burial among the Greeks, hence
was deified, and made to preside over the world of shades.
Plymouth burnt by the French fleet, 1377.
Plymouth, earldom of, cr. 1612 (name Windsor).
Pneumatic sect founded, 1670.
Poet Lauret, the first mention of one is in Edw. IVth's re
Poetry. Orpheus is the earliest author, and by many dee
the inventor, 1249 bef. Xt. Archilochus introduced iam
verse, 700 bef. Xt.
Poland, made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by favou
Odio, III. emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999;
Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been seper
300 years, again united with it, 1465; embraced Chr
anity, 965; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeav

ed to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; king of, carried off by the confederates, and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771; sized and divided between Prussia, Russia and Germany, 1773. This crown is elective. See Protestants.

Polemoscope, invented by Hevelius, 1637.

Poligamy, public law against it in the empire of Rome, about 393, allowed to be agreeable to scripture by our first reformers, custom of lending wives was general in the first ages of Christianity.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poll-tax first levied, 1380; re-imposed, 1513.

Pomfret, earldom of, cr. 1721 (name Fermor).

Pondicherry taken from the French, 1761.

Ponsonby, barony, cr. 1739 (name Ponsonby).

Pontefract castle, Yorkshire, built, 1069.

Pontifices first appointed about 715 bef. Christ.

Pontus, the kingdom of, shook off the Macedonian yoke, 380; grew renowned under the dinasty of Mithridates, till the Romans subdued it, 64 bef. Xt. a new empire of the Greeks founded at Trebisond, in Pontus, 1204, which continued till destroyed by the Turks, 1459.

Pool, Dorsetsh. chart. before the 14th of Edw. III.

Poor, first English statute respecting them, 1496; subsisted on private benevolence till Henry VIIIth; present laws formed on the 39th and 43d of Eliz. The poor rates throughout England were 665,362*l.* in 1680, but three millions in 1774. See Pauper Act.

Pope, Alexander, died, 1744, aged 55.

Pope, the title of, formerly given to all bishops, but Boniface III. 606, procured the emperor Phocas to confine it to the bishops of Rome, and now their power began, Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 138; Leo I. elected, May, 10, 440, died, 461, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church, first established by Boniface III. 607, the custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced 708, the pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755, Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844, John XIX. a layman, made pope, by dint of money, 1024, the first pope that kept an army was Leo IX. 1054, the pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079, abrogated by parliament, 1534, the pope demanded an annual sum from every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused 1226, collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226, residence of the popes removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308, their demand refused by parliament, 1363, Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old, elected pope, March 13, 1513, aged 36, died, 1521, Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, 1523, Rome sacked, and Clement imprisoned, 1527, the word pope struck out of all English books, 1541, Sixtus Quintus elected pope, 1585, died, 1590, the power of the pope declined about 1600. See Jubilee, Crown.

Popery, acts against, repealed, May 28, 1778. See Riot.

Port-Arlington, Irish earldom, cr. 1785 (name Dawson).

Portchester, barony of, cr. 1780 (name Herbert).

Portchester-castle, Hampsh. said to be built, 380 bef. Xt.
Porteus capt. hanged by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.
Portland, dukedom of, cr. 1716 (name Bentinck).
Portland isle castle built by Henry VIII.
Portmore, Scots earldom of, cr. 1703 (name Collier).
Porto-Bello taken by admiral Vernon, Nov. 12, 1739.
Port-reeves. See Mayors.
Porto-Rico discovered, 1497.
Portsmouth burnt, 1265, again, by the French, 1377, fortified, 1544, dock burnt, 1760, again July 27, 1770, again, Dec. 1776.
Portsmouth, earldom of, cr. 1743 (name Wallop).
Portugal, with the rest of Spain, became subject to the Moors, 713, and continued so till conquered by Alphonso, 1093, who became the first king, 1139, taken by the Spaniards, 1580, revolted from Spain, and the duke of Braganza sat on the throne, under Philip IV. of Spain, and IIId of Port, 1640; king of, shot at, Sept. 3, 1758.
Post, invented by the university at Paris, about 1470, general post-office established, 1643, as at present, Dec. 27, 1660, took place in Scotland, 1695, penny-post estab. 1683. See Franking.
Post-chaise tax passed, 1779, improved, 1780.
Post-horses first established in the time of the Romans, estab. in Germany, 1641.
Potatoes first brough from America by Sir Fran. Drake, 1586; introduced into Ireland, 1610, into England, 1650.
Potton, Bedfordshire, burnt Aug. 14, 1783 (half the town).
Poulet, earldom of, cr. 1706 (name Poulet).
Pound, the, sterling in the time of the Saxons, consisted as now of 240 pence weighing a pound.
Powderham castle, Devon, built, 970.
Powdering the hair took its rise from the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous, 1614.
Powerscourt, Irish visc. cr. 1743 (name Wingfield).
Powis-castle, Montgomerysh. built about, 1110.
Powis, earldom of, cr. 1748 (name Herbert).
Prætorian guards finally aboilished at Rome, 312.
Pragmatic sanction took place, 1439, ratified by England and other powers, 1740.
Prague founded by the emp. Char. IV. of Germany, 1361.
Praise-God-Bare-bones, a parliament so called, from the name of one of the memb. met July 4, 1653.
Praying towards the east ordered by the pope, 532; praying for the dead, first introduced into the Christian Church, about 590.
Precedency settled, 1668.
Predestination estab. by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, 470.
Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England established at Wandsworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans, Presbyterianism set up in Scotland, 1638. See Episcopacy, Ministers.
Press the last act for restraining the lib. of, exp. 1694.
Pressing, supported by custom, as far back as records can be found, 1000 men were pressed for land service, 1596, the first

first commission to press seamen, 29 Edward III. 1335; declared illegal, but in case of invasions, Dec. 1641.
Preston-guild estab. 1172; town chartered, 1684.
Pretender, Edward the, son of James II. of England, born, June 10, 1688; married, 1719; died, 1766; Charles, son of the former, born, March 20, 1720; died, Jan. 31, 1788.
Primogeniture, right of, came in with the feudal law, 1070.
Prince of Wales, title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1280.
Printing, Chinese mode of, on tablets, exited from the remotest antiquity; invented 930; first performed with wooden blocks, but it does not appear that he printed any book, and almost immediately after, with separate wooden type, by I. Koster, at Harlaem, 1430; in Germany, with metal types, 1444; Peter Schæffer found out the method of casting types, 1452; printing introduced at Oxford, with wooden types, by Fr. Corfellis, from Harlaem, 1459; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer, of London, 1471; Aldus Manutius cast the Hebrew, Greek, and Italic characters; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book ditto, 1478. the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star-chamber, 1638. See Press.
Prior, Matthew, died, 1721, aged 56.
Priories, 110 suppressed by order of council, 1414; totally suppressed by Hen. VIII. 1539. See Monastery.
Prisoners of war, the custom of enslaving them, totally abolish. in the 13th century.
Privilege of parliam. respecting their servants's debts, relinquished, 1770.
Privileged places in London, for debtors, as the Mint and White-friars, abolished, 1696.
Privy council established by Alfred, about 896.
Proceedings at law, ours are very similar to those of the Egyptians.
Professorships of history, divinity, &c. seems have been instituted in the universities, &c. owing to the scarcity of books at that period, 3 those of mod. lan. and mod. hist. estab. by Geo. I. 1724.
Promissory notes made assignable, 1705; taxed, 1782.
Prophets, several French, offered to submit to death, saying, they would rise again before the people. They were put in the pillory, 1706.
Prostration at the elevation of the mass enjoined, 1201.
Protectorate. That of the earl of Pembroke began, Oct. 1216, ended, by his death, the same year; of the duke of Bedford began, 1422, ended, by his death, Sept. 1435; of the duke of Gloucester, began, April, 1483, ended, by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerset, began, 1547; ended, by his resignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, beg. Dec. 1653, ended, by his death, 1658; of Rd. Cromwell, began, 1658, ended, by his resignation. Apr. 1659.
Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.
Protestants, name of, began, April 19, 1530; bloody execut. of, at Thorn, 1724.

Provisions of Oxford passed, in which was the first sketch of a house of commons, 1258.

Prussia, subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emp. Fred. II. 1215; weary of the extortion of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219; the grand mast. of the teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king; King visited England, 1744. Fred. III. died, Aug. 17, 1786, aged 73. See Poland.

Psalms translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1532.

Public-houses, a power of licensing them, first granted to Sir Giles Montpesson, and Sir Fr. Michel, for their own emolument, 1621.

Pulvis fulminans, first known to Roger Bacon, 1290.

Pumps first invented, 1425.

Punic war. 1st commenced, 264; 2d, 218; 3d, 142 before Christ.

Purgatives, of the mild kind, first discovered, 1245.

Purgatory invented, 250; introduced, 511; made an article of faith, 1545.

Purification of the blessed Virgin, feast of, established, 552.

Puritans, protestants who fled to Germany in queen Mary's reign, and returned in that of Elizabeth.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Xt.

Purple, the, given to the cardinals by Paul II. 1456.

Pygmies were a race of men four feet and a half high, in Lapland.

Pyramids, Egyptian, some were erected before the flood.

Pythian games instituted at Delphos, about 626 before Xt.

QUACK Medicines, a duty laid on them, 1783.

Quadrants, solar, introduced at Rome, 290 bef. Xt.

Quadruple alliance between Germany, France, Holland, and Great-Britain, concluded, July 22, 1718.

Quakers, sect of, founded by George Fox, 1664; sixty transported to Amerika by order of council, 1664. Notwithstanding their affirmation was adopted by act of parliament for an oath, in 1696, the election of John Archdale, chosen member of Parliament, was made void, for his refusing to take the oaths, 1698.

Qualification act for members of parliament, passed 1711.

Quebec taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1548 (19 fellows).

Queen's college, Oxford founded 1340 (16 fellows).

Queensbury, Scots dukedom of, created 1684 (name Douglas).

Quicksilver, its use in refining silver discovered, 1540.

Quietists, or Molinists, arose under Molinos, a priest of Saragossa, 1685.

Quin, James, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quoits was a manly diversion in Homer's time.

RAAB, Hungary, taken by the Turks, 1594; retaken, 1598.

Raay, Scots barony, created 1628 (name Mackay).

Rabbit-woman, the affair of, 1726.
Raby-caſtle Durham, built 1020.
Radnor chartered by queen Elizabeth.
Radnor, earldom of, cr. 1765 (name Bouverie).
Raid of Ruthven, the, when James I. was ſeized by the nobles of Scotland, Auguſt 22, 1582.
Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedominis, 1611.
Raine's charity took place, 1758.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded, 1618, aged 76.
Ramſey-abbey, in Hunts, built, 969; 100 houſes burnt, May 21, 1763.
Ranunculus, brought from Tripoli, about 1250.
Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burned down, May 7, 1759.
Ranelagh, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1628 (name Jones).
Ranſoms, formerly paid by priſoners, were appropriated, by great men, to build their caſtles, 1423.
Ranza-caſtle, Arran iſle, Scotland, built before 1380.
Ratcliffe, hon. Charles, beheaded, Dec. 8, 1746.
Ratiſbon built, 1187 before Chriſt.
Ravenſworth, barony of, cr. 1747 (name Liddel).
Raviſhing of women made a capital offence, 1279.
Rawdon, barony of, cr. 1783 (name Rawdon).
Reading-abbey, Berks, built, 1121.
Rebellion, of the Engliſh, againſt William III. 1088, extinguiſhed, 1090; of the Welch, 1095; in England, in favour of the empreſs Maude, 1139, ended, 1153; of the Barons, April, 1215, compromiſed by the grant of magna charta, June 15 following; of ditto, 1262, ended 1267, under Wat Tyler, 1381; in Ireland, 1399 (ſee Richard II.) againſt Richard, 1399, ended with the death of the king; (ſee Rich. II.) of the Engliſh and Welch, 1400, ended, 1407; under the earl of Northumberland, who was ſlain, 1408; of Jack Cade, June 1, 1450; in favour of the houſe of York, 1452, ended, 1464; (See Henry VI. and Edward IV.) of the Engliſh, in Yorkſhire, 1469; under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, ended the ſame year; (See Edw. IV.) under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI. (ſee Henry VI.) of the earl of Richmond, 1485, which ended with the death of Richard III. (ſee Richard II. Henry VI.) under Lamb. Simnel, 1487 ended the ſame year; (ſee Simnel) under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, ended 1499; (ſee Warbeck) under Flammoc, 1497, which ended ſoon after; of the Engliſh, 1536, ended the ſame year; of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but ſoon ſuppreſſed, Aug. 1549 (ſee Ket) in favour of lady Jane Grey, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane (ſee Grey, lady Jane, and Mary) of Sir Thomas Wiat, 1554; of the Roman catholicks, 1559, ſuppreſſed the ſame year; of the Iriſh, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, ſuppreſſed 1601; under the earl of Eſſex, 1600, ended, 1601; (ſee Elizabeth, Eſſex) againſt Charles I. 1639, ended, 1649; (ſee Charles I.) of the Iriſh, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Niel, &c. 1641, ended 1651; of the Whigs, in Scotland, 1666, ended that year; of the Scotch, under Hamilton, 1679; under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death; (ſee Monmouth) of the Scots, under the old pretender, 1715, quelled 1716;

of the Scots, under the young pretender, 1745, quelled 1746; of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775, ended in their independence, 1783. (See Conſpiracies, York, Archbiſhop of).

Receipts ordered to be ſtamped, 1783.

Recolets, reformed from the Franciſcans, about 1400.

Reculver-abbey, Kent, built 669; ſteeples built, 1550.

Redwald ſucceeded Ethelbert, as ſeventh king of Britain, 61[illegible] eſtabliſhed Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617 died, 624, and was ſucceeded in in the monarchy by Edwin.

Reformation, the, firſt ſet on foot by John Wickliffe, 1370; began in England, 1534; completed, 1547.

Refugees, compelled to quit their country, 1685.

Regatta, a ſplendid ſhew on the Thames, June 22, 1775.

Regiſters, parochial, firſt appointed, 1538; of deeds, &c. in Yorkſhire, 1703, in Middleſex, 1709.

Relicks. See Images.

Religious houſes diſſolved by Henry VIII. 1537.

Reſtoration, or the reſtoring of Charles II. 1660.

Revenue of England amounted only to 55,754l. 1421; now, to upwards of 13 millions.

Revolution in Great-Britain took place, Nov. 5, 1688.

Rhetoric firſt taught in Rome, 87 before Chriſt.

Rhode-iſland, New England, ſettled 1637, 1644; charter granted, 1662; vacated by order, 1684; re-aſſumed, 1689.

Rhodes, an iſland of the Turks, peopled from Crete, 916; the republic, however, not completed till 480; the city built, 432 before Chriſt; Coloſſus thrown down by an earthquake, 222; taken by the Saracens, and the Coloſſus ſold, which weighed 720,000 lb. 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them, from the knights of Jeruſalem, 1523. See Malta.

Rhodians, the, were the fourth who acquired the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and held it for 23 years, 916 before Xt. See Pelaſgi, Phœnicians.

Rhudland-caſtle, Flintſhire, rebuilt ſoon after 1063.

Ribbands, ſtamped, came in faſhion about 1680.

Rice firſt noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1702.

Richard I. for his valour called *Cœur de Leon*, ſecond ſon of Henry Henry II. born at Oxford, 1157; inveſted with the duchy of Guienne and Poictou; prevailed on by his mother to rebel againſt his father, 1173; ſubmitted to him, 1183; excommunicated by the pope's legate, 1189; a new breach with his father the ſame year; ſucceeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, ditto; ſet out on the cruſade, and joined Philip of France, June 19, 1190; took Meſſina the end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king priſoner, 1191; taken priſoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the duke of Auſtria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ranſomed for 300,000 l. Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20 following, and crowned again; invaded France the next month; wounded in his ſhoulder by an arrow, at the caſtle of Chalnz, near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199, and was ſucceeded by his brother John. See Henry II.

Richard II. ſon to Edward the black prince, born at Bourdeux, Jan 6, 1367, made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372, created prince of Wales, 1376, ſucceeded his grand-father, Edward III. on the throne, June 24, 1377, crown. July 16, following, married Ann ſiſter to the Empreſs of Germany, Jan. 13, 1382, dethroned, 1387, reſumed the government, 1389, buried his queen, Aug 3, 1394, affianced to Iſabella, daughter of France, then only ſeven years old, autumn, 1396, on the death of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, ſeized the Lancaſtrian eſtate, 1399; went to Irel. the ſame year to revenge the death of his couſin the earl of March, heir to the crown, there ſlain in oppoſing a rebellion; in the mean time, Henry the duke of Lancaſter's ſon came over to England in July, and raiſed an army to recover his eſtate, and was joined by all the people; on Richar's return he was taken priſoner, by Henry, and ſent to the Tower, Sept. 1. 1399; reſigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 28, following, and was ſucceeded by this Henry IV. duke of Lancaſter, grandſon to Edward III. Richard was condemned to perpetual impriſonment, Oct. 16; but on a conſpiracy to reſtore him, was murdered by eight aſſaſſins, Jan. 1400, in Pomfret-caſtle; ſixteen of the conſpirators were executed.

Richard III. brother to Edw. IV. married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edw. ſon of Henry VI. whom he had murdered, (ſee Edward) 1471; elected king, June 20. 1483; crowned July 6, following; again at York, Sept. 8; buried his ſon Edw. Apr. 1484; poiſoned his queen the ſame year; his dominions invaded by his fifth couſin, Henry, earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Boſworth, where Richard was ſlain, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32, he was ſucc. by the victor, Henry VII. See Grey; Edw. ſon of Henry VI; Hen. VII; Glou. duke of; Edw. V.

Richardſon, Sam. died 1761, aged 57.

Richborough-caſtle, Kent, built by the Romans.

Richmond-caſtle, Yorkſh. built in the reign of Wm. I.

Richmond-palace, Surry, built by Hen. VII. on the ſpot where the old Sheen palace ſtood, 1498; park, incloſed by Char. I. bridge began building, Aug. 3. 1774; finiſh. 1777.

Richmond, dukedom of, cr. 1675 (name Lenox).

Ridley, biſhop of London, burnt at Oxf. Oct. 10, 1555.

Rights, bill of, paſſed, 1628.

Ring, uſed firſt by the Hebrews, Gen. 38 and 9. in uſe with the antient Gauls and Brittons to diſtinguiſh rank. Wedding rings were worn by the Hebrews, Exod. 35, 22. The Greeks gave a ring in marriage; ruſh rings were worn formerly by ſingle women of intrigue.

Rio de la Plata firſt entered by Diaz de Solis, 1515; a viceroy appointed there by Spain, 1776. See Buenos Ayres.

Riot act paſſed 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Riot in St. George's-Fields, May 10, 1768, on account of Wilkes's impriſonment; that under the name of the Proteſtant aſſociation, June 2, 1780.

Ripon-monaſtery, Yorkſh. built, 677.

Rivaulx-abbey, Yorkſh. built, 1132.

River Lee, Herts, act paſſed to make it navigable; the firſt for an inland river, 1425.

River, New, brought to London. 1614.
Rivers, earl of, father to the queen of Edw. IV. beheaded by the mutineers in Northamptonſh. 1469.
Rivers, earl of, maternal uncle to Edw. V. beheaded at Pontefract, June 13, 1483.
Rivers, barony of. cr. 1776 (name Pitt).
Riverſdale, Iriſh barony, cr. 1783 (name Tonſon).
Rizzio, a muſician, the paramour of Mary q. of Scots, murdered by huſband, lord Darnly, March 9, 1566.
Robert eldeſt ſon of William I. ſucceeded his father in the duchy of Normandy, 1087; mortgaged his duchy to William II; and went on the cruſade, 1096; in his abſence, his younger brother Henry mounted the Engliſh throne, vacant by the death of William II. 1100; invited by the Engliſh to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpoſe; but when in ſight of his brother's forces, he reſigned his pretenſions to him for a penſion of 3000 marks 1101; taken priſ. by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff-caſtle, where he died, 1134, after twenty-ſeven years impriſonment. See Henry I. William I. William II.
Robin Hood and Little John, great robbers in 1189.
Roch-abbey, Yorkſh. founded, 1147.
Rochelle, beſieged by the duke of Anjou, 1573.
Rocheſter walled in, and the priory and church began building, about 600; firſt biſhop was Juſtus, 604; caſtle built by William the conq. about 1070; bridge built, 1392; cathedral rebuilt, 1080; archd. erected, about 1089; deanery about 1541; city burnt, 1137.
Rochford, earld. of, cr. 1695 (name Naſſau de Zuleiſtein).
Rockingham-caſtle, Northamptonſh. built 1070.
Roden, Iriſh earld. of, cr. 1771 (name Jocelyn).
Rodney, barony of, cr. 1712 (name Rodney.)
Rogation day inſtituted, 466.
Roggewein, made diſcov. in the South Seas, 1722.
Rokeby, Iriſh barony, cr. 1777 (name Robinſon).
Rollo, firſt duke of Normandy, conq. that country from the cr. of France, 876.
Rollo, Scots barony cr. 1650 (name Rollo).
Roll's-chapel, London, founded by Hen. III. 1233.
Romances and French poetry derived their origin from the cruſades.
Romans, the, were at peace with all the world, 235 bef. Xt. quitted Britain for good, 426. See Julius Cæſar.
Roman empire, the, comprehending Spain, Portugal, France, Savoy, Switzerland, England, the four electorates of the Rhine, Liege, Luxumburgh, Hainault, Flanders. Brabant, Italy, Naples, the Mediterranean iſles, Bavaria, Auſtria, Lower Hungary, Sclavonia, Turkey, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Aſia, Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Paleſtine, and the weſtern parts of Africa, above 2000 miles in breadth, and 3000 in length; the republic changed to an empire, and Auguſtus made the firſt emperor, 27 bef. Xt. the empire bought by auction by Didius Julianus, 193; about 222 it began to ſink under its own weight,; divided into four parts

between two emperors, Diocleſian and Conſtantius, the baſis of its diſſolution, 292; divided again into eaſtern and weſtern, 379; the weſtern empire totally deſtroyed and ſunk in the kingdom of Italy, under Odoacer, 476; Conſtantine that founded conſtantinople, was the firſt chriſtian emperor Theodoſius was the firſt that embraced the Trinity, 380; See Rome, Paganiſm, Goths, Vandals.
Roman highways made in Britain, 415.
Roman Catholics. See Papiſts.
Rome, city of, founded April 20, 753 bef. Xt. in the year of the world, 3251, in the fourth year of the ſixth Olympiad. (ſir Iſaac Newton ſays 627 bef. Xt.) Romulus was the firſt king; the circus built, 605; its conſular government began 500; a dictator firſt appointed, 493; number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 132,419 men, 459; in 294, the number was 270,000; 338,214 in 159; 320,000 in 50; decemviri appointed to form laws, which were completed, 451; ſacked by Brennus, 390; the tribunes, ædiles, &c. diveſted of all power, 450; (ſee Tribunes, Aediles) cenſors created, 443; patrician tribunes choſen inſtead of conſuls, 421; conſulſhip reſtored, 418; three quæſtors elected, 410; Roman ſoldiers firſt paid, 406; city burnt by the Gauls, 388; a prætor firſt appointed, 365; capitol and temple of Janus built, 207; the the capital burnt, 83 bef. Xt. rebuilt by Domitian. The city was fifty of our miles round, and contained 6,900,000 people A. D. 48. The Carthuſian church and part of the baths built in Dioclesian's reign; the ſeat of the empire removed from Rome to Conſtantinople by Conſtantine, 330; Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410; by the Vandals, 455; by the Heruli, 476; recovered for Juſtinian by Beliſarius, 537; retaken by the Goths, 547; reconquered by the emperor, 553; revolted from the Greek emperors, became free and was governed by a ſenate, 726 (ſee Belliſarius). The ſenate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the Weſt, who ſurrendered the city to the pope, reſerving the ſovereignty, 800; the popes afterwards made themſelves and the city independent. St. Peter's built by pope Julius II. who died 1512. Bramante was the architect. See Roman empire, Goth, Vandals, Pantheon, Library, Prætorian, Sabines.
Romney, barony of, cr. 1716 (name Marſham).
Rope dancing known to the Greeks.
Roſamond, miſtreſs to Hen. II. 1172; ſhut up at Woodſtock, 1189; died ſoon after.
Roſe white and red, were diſtinctions given to the houſes of York and Lancaſter, 1454.
Roſeberry, Scots earld. of, cr. 1703 (name Primroſe).
Roſe trees firſt planted in England, 1522.
Roſicrucians, flouriſhed in Germany about 1300.
Rothes, Scots earldom of, cr. 1457 (name Lepys).
Rothelay-caſtle, Bute iſle, Scotland, built before 1263.
Rotterdam built, about 56.
Rougemont-caſtle, Exon, ſaid to be built by Julius Cæſar.
Rowe, Rich. poet laureat, 1715; died 1718, aged 44.
Roxana, widow of Alex. the Great, and her ſon Alex. killed by Caſſander, 311 bef. Xt.

Roxburgh, Scots dukedom of, cr. 1707 (name Ker).
Royston, Cambridgsh. burnt (36 houses) Aug. 23, 1747.
Ruffs first worn in the reign of Edward VI.
Rule, carpenters, invented in time of the Greeks.
Rumsey-abbey, Hants, built, 972.
Rump parliament met, 1659.
Runic characters had their rise in Asia.
Russel, lord Wm. beheaded, July 21. 1683, aged 44.
Russen, Rev. Benj. hanged for a rape, Dec. 14, 1777. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1777.
Russia. Christianity introduced there, 955, not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; conq. by the Crim Tarters, 1240; and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payment of the tribute occasioned wars, which ended in their independency, 1462; the first Czar, 1553; about this time they conquered Siberia, the Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571; established as an empire, 1721; a revolution in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another in favour of the present empress 1762; the emperor John, an infant deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763; the custom of the knout abolished, 1752. See Peter the Great, Peter III.
Russia company estab. in England, 1555.
Ruthven Scots barony, cr. 1651 (name Ruthven).
Rutland, dukedom of, cr. 1703 (name Manners).
Rye first sent members to parliam. 1368; burnt by the French, 1377; harbour opened, July 14, 1762.
Rye-house plot, disc. June 12, 1683.
Ryland hanged at Tyburn for forgery, Aug. 28, 1783.

SABBATICAL year, the first 1444 bef. Xt.
Sabellians, a sect who rose in the east, about 255.
Sabines, the rape of the, 750 bef. Xt.
Sac. Friars of the, first appeared in England, 1257.
Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced, March 23, 1710. See High Church.
Sackville, visc. cr. 1782 (name Germain).
Sackville, lord, tried for disobedience, Aug. 1760.
Sacramentarians, appeared, 1048.
Sacred first added to the king's title, 1603.
Sacrifice, first offered to God by Abel, 3875 bef. Xt. It was a very ancient custom in Italy to sacrifice men; this continued till about 250.
Saddles in use, 304; side saddles first used here, 1388.
Saffron plant brought here in the reign of Edw. III.
Saffron-Walden, first chart. by Edw. VI.
Sailcloth first manufactured here, 1590.
Sailors first registered in France, about 1670.
St. Agatha-monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, founded, 1191.
St. Alban's, dukedom of, cr. 1683 (name Beauclerk).
St. Alban's-monastery, built by Offa, king of Mercia. See Offa.
St. Andrew's university founded, 1412; St. Leonard's college founded 1524; united to St. Salvato's 1736; new college, founded, 1536.

St. Anthony,

St. Anthony of Vienna, inſtituted, 1095; came over here early in Hen. IIId's reign.

St. Aſaph biſhopric founded about, 560; archdeac. erected bef. 1127, deanery before 1239.

St. Buriens, the ſtones here are ſuppoſed to be where the Anglo Saxon kings were elected.

St. Chriſtopher's ſettled by the French and Engliſh, 1626.

St. David's an archbiſhopric, 519, removed from Caerleon, 577, became a ſuffragan, 1148, archdeaconry erected bef. 1128, cathedral built, 1180, precentorſhip founded, 1235, treaſurerſhip, 1259, chancellorſhip, 1287, palace built, 1335.

St. Edmund's Bury monaſtery, Suffolk, built, 1028.

St. George, Iriſh barony, cr. 1763 (name St. George).

St. German's priory, Cornwall, built, 937.

St. Helena firſt taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, 1600, taken by the Dutch, 1673, retaken by the Engliſh the ſame year.

St. James's palace, formerly an hoſpital, made a palace by Henry VIII. 1531.

St. John, barony of, cr. 1558 (name St. John).

St. Lucia firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, 1637, ceded afterwards to the French, but taken from them, 1758; reſtored to them again, Jan. 1783. See Martinico.

St. Michael, feaſt of, inſtituted 487.

St. Michael's mount monaſtery, Cornwall, erected 1030.

St. Patrick. See Ireland.

St. Simon and St. Jude, feaſt of, inſtituted 1091.

St. Vincent's. See Martinico.

Saints, tutelar. St. George of England and Portugal, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland. St. David of Wales, St. Dennis, of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony, of Padua, St. Mark, of Venice, St. Colman of Auſtria, St. Jamany, of America. See St. Patrick, St. George, St.

Salic law confirmed in the reign of Pharamond, of France, 424.

Saliſbury, Richard Neville, earl of, beheaded, 1461.

Saliſbury, counteſs of, niece to Richard III. the laſt of the Plantagenets, beheaded, May 27, 1540.

Saliſbury, marquiſate, cr. 1789 (name Cecil).

Saliſbury biſhoprick formed, by uniting thoſe of Sherborne and Wilton, 1071; deanery erected about 1091; cathedral finiſhed, 1258; town chartered by Hen III.; hoſpital for clergyman's widows founded, 1683. See Church ſervice.

Salt duties formed, June 15, 1702; received 1732.

Saltaſh, Cornwall, incorporated by 35th Charles II.

Salt mines, Staffordſhire, diſcovered 1670.

Salton, Scots viſcount, cr. 1445 (name Fraſer).

Saltwood-caſtle, Kent, firſt built by the Romans.

Salute of other nations to a Britiſh ſhip of war, firſt enjoined by king Arthur.

Samaria taken 721 before Chriſt 390 years after the revolt of Jereboam, Ezekiel iv. 5; deſtroyed by Salmanazar, 121 before Chriſt.

Samnite war ended, 272 bef. Xt. having continued 71 years.

Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 300 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.

Sancta casa, or the Holy house of Loretto, pretended to have been brought there, 1291.

Sanctuaries first granted by king Lucius, to our churches and their precincts, about 179; St. John's, at Beverly, Yorks. was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Buriens, in Cornwall, also, by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; and St. Martin's Le Grand, London, 1529; abolished 1534; totally, 1548.

Sandal-castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.

Sandford-castle, Dorsetshire, built, 1540.

Sandgate-castle, Kent, built, 1540.

Sandown-castle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

Sandwich, earldom of, cr. 1660 (name Montague).

Sandwich built, 857; sea-port destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Sandys, barony of, cr. 1743 (name Sandys).

Sanquir, lord, hanged for murder, 1612.

Saracens conquered Spain, 713; 70,000 slain in battle by Ramirus, king of Spain, 844; empire of, finished, by Bagdad's being taken by the Tartars, 1258; took Constantinople, May, 1453.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303; taken from them by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king, 1708. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and died in prison, 1732. See Savoy.

Sardis, city of, burnt by the Athenians, 504 before Xt.

Sark island conquered by the English under Elizabeth. See Jersey.

Sarum. See Church-service.

Satellites first discovered by Galileo, 1608.

Satire invented about 230 before Christ.

Savignians, order of, founded about 1105; this order united to the Cistercians, 1148.

Saturn, four of its satellites discovered by Simon Mayer, 1609; ring discovered by Huygens, 1634; the fifth satellite discovered by Huygens, 1655.

Saturn, temple of, founded, and the festivals called Saturnalia, instituted at Rome, Dec. 407 before Christ.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans 118 before Christ. The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland, till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus VIII. ear. of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The late duke having taken Sicily in 1713 by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but, at the peace of Utrecht, changed it for Sardinia, 1714. The dukedom of Savoy is now the king of Sardinia's second title. See Sardinia.

Savoy, London, a palace in Hen. IIId's reign, built, 1245; made an hospital, 1509.

Sawley-abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.

Sawmill's first erected near London, 1633, but afterwards demolished.

Saxo Grammaticus wrote the Danish history, 1170.

Saxons, the, arrived in England, 449, having been invited over by the Britons.

Saye and Sele, barony of, cr. 1624 (name Twisleton).

Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porsenna, 508 bef. Christ.

Scalds were Gothic bards.

Scales, lord, murdered, August 19, 1460.

Scales invented, 869 before Christ.

Scandinavia, now Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

Scarborough-castle, built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.

Scarborough, earldom of, cr. 1690 (name Lumley).

Scarlet, art of dying, invented, 1000; colour said to be first found by Drabbl, about 1624.

Scarsdale, barony of, cr. 1761 (name Curzon).

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Sceptre, an ensign older than the crown.

Schomberg, duke of, came over with William III. landed in Ireland with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scio in possession of the Turks, 1566.

Sclavi, ravaged Greece, and established the kingdom of Poland and Moravia, about 518; the Muscovites, Bulgarians, Corinthians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Prussians, Scabians, &c. are descendants of the Sclavi.

Scotch money, the same as in England till 1354.

Scotland, history of, began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith about 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch-Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by twelve candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity of conquering it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its records lost, its regalia and crown taken, and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster abbey, 1296; first general assembly of the church, held, Decemb. 20, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lennox regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; invaded by the Spaniards, 1719. See Union, Mary queen of Scots, James I Murray.

Scots and Picts divided Britain, in the reign of Constantine.

Scribes and Pharisees, sect of, commenced 31 bef. Xt.

Sculpture supposed to have been invented about 1900 bef. Xt. See Carving.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 1159.

Scythians, the, were the ancient people of Tartary.

Sea-fight, with the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297.

Between the English and French, when the latter had 400 vessels sunk, with the loss of 30,000 men, 1340.

Between the Engliſh and French, when the latter were defeated, 1350.

Between the Engliſh and the Flemings, when the latter defeated, 1371.

Between the Spaniards, and the Engliſh when the latter were defeated, 1372.

Between the Spaniſh, French, and Flemiſh fleets, and the Engliſh, when the latter were defeated, 1387.

When 80 laden French ſhips were taken by the Engliſh, 1389.

Off Milford Haven, when the Engliſh took 14, and deſtroyed 15 French ſhips, 1405.

Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov. 1459.

On the coaſt of Britain, between the Engliſh, under Sir Thomas Knevet, and the French, under Primauget, when both the admirals' ſhips were burnt, 1512.

Between the Engliſh, under Sir Edward Howard, and the French, under Prejeant, when the former were beaten, and Howard ſlain, April 25, 1513.

In the channel, between the Engliſh and the French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

Again, when the French loſt 1000 men.

Off Calais, between the Engliſh and the Spaniſh Armada, 1588. The Spaniards beaten, with the loſs of 17 ſhips, and 5000 men.

Between the Dutch and the Spaniards, in the Bay of Gibraltar, when the latter were beaten, and 19 ſhips, 35 captains, and 2800 men were loſt; the Dutch were very much inferior in force, yet loſt but two ſhips, and 250 men; the two admirals were ſlain, April 25, 1607.

In Dover-road, between the Engliſh, under Blake, and the Dutch, under Tromp, June 29, 1652; the Engliſh beaten, and 6 ſhips loſt.

In the Downs, with the Dutch, under the ſame Admirals, when ſix Engliſh ſhips were taken, Nov. 29, 1652.

Near Portland, with the Dutch, under the ſame admirals, when the Dutch were beaten, with the loſs of 11 ſhips of war, and 30 merchant ſhips, Feb. 18, 1653.

Again, near the coaſt of Flanders, when the Dutch were beaten, and loſt 17 ſhips, June 2, 1653.

Again, to the loſs of the Dutch, when Tromp was killed, and 30 ſhips loſt, July 29, 1563.

Off Cadiz, between the Engliſh, under Blake, and the Spaniards, when two galleons were taken, worth two million pieces of eight, Sept. 1656.

4. At the Canaries, where Blake deſtroyed the Spaniſh galleons, April 20, 1657.

One hundred and thirty ſail of Dutch merchantmen were taken by the duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664.

Between the Engliſh, under the duke of York, and the the Dutch, under Obdam, when the Engliſh conquered, and the Dutch loſt 19 ſhips, the Engliſh, only one, June 3, 1665.

Again,

Again, when the earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war, and two East-India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

Between the English, under the duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch and French joined, which lasted four days, June 1, 1666; the English lost 9 ships, the Dutch 15.

At the mouth of the Thames, between the English, under prince Rupert, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, 80 sail each, when the former were victorious; the Dutch lost 24 men of war, and 3 admirals killed, July 26, 1666.

Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, almost as far as Chatham, and destroyed great part of the English fleet, June 11, 1667.

Again, when 150 merchantmen, and two Dutch men of war, were taken in the Uly, August 8, 1667.

Twelve Algerine pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671.

At Solebay, between the English and French joined, under the duke of York and Marshal D'Etres, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, when the Dutch retired, May 28, 1672.

Again, on he coast of Holland, between the combined fleets under prince Rupert and D'Etrees, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, May 28, 1673.

Again, under the same commanders, June 4, 1673.

At the mouth of the Texel, under the same commanders, when the Dutch were beaten, Aug. 11, 1673.

Off Tangiers, between the English and the Moors, which lasted 11 days, Nov. 7, 1679.

English and Dutch, under lord Torrington, beaten by the French, off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690.

French beat off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692. They lost 21 of their largest ships of war.

Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were beaten by the French, with great loss, June 16, 1693.

Spaniards and French beat, with the loss of 20 ships, by the English and Dutch, under sir George Rook, near Vigo, August 15, 1702.

Off Carthagena, between the French and English, under Admiral Benbow, Aug. 19, 1702.

Off Malaga, between the French and English, when the former were defeated, Aug. 24, 1704.

Off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.

When Admiral Leak took 60 vessels laden with provision for the French army, May 22, 1708.

Spanish fleet destroyed by sir George Byng, off Cape Passaro, in the Mediterranean, August 11, 1718.

Off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English, under Admiral Matthews, Feb. 9, 1744.

The Alcide and Lys, French ships, taken by Capt. Howe, off Newfoundland, June, 1755.

Off Cape Francois, when seven French ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1557.

When admiral Pocock defeated D'Ache in the East-Indies, April 29, 1758, the French had 600 men killed and wounded, the English only 118. Again, Aug. 3, 1758, when the

the French had 549 killed and wounded, the English only 147. Again, Oct. 26, 1759.

De la Clue, French Admiral, defeated by Boscawen, off Ceuta, Aug. 18, 1758; three ships of the line were taken, and two burnt.

Off Belleisle, between the English, under Hawke, and the French, under Conflans, when the latter were beaten, Nov. 1759; one French ship of the line was taken, two sunk, and two burnt. This and La Clue's fleet were designed to invade England, the English lost two ships of the line.

When Admiral Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen, Oct. 2, 1762.

On Lake Champlain, between the English and Americans, when the latter were beaten, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776.

Off Ereſt, between the Engliſh, under Keppel, and the French, under the duke of Chartres, when the latter were beaten off, July 27, 1778.

Off Cape St. Vincent, between 18 ſail of Engliſh, under ſir George Rodney, and 13 ſail of Spaniſh ſhips, under Langara, when the latter were beaten; five ſail of the line taken, one blown up, and two deſtroyed, Jan. 16, 1780.

Off Martinico, between the Engliſh, under ſir George Rodney, with 21 ſail, and the French, under Comte de Guichen, with 25 ſail, when the French were beaten, April 17, 1780. The Engliſh had 120 killed, 153 wounded.

Off ditto, between ditto, May 15 and 19, 1780, when the Engliſh had 68 killed, and 293 wounded.

At St. Jago, between the Engliſh, under Commodore Johnſon, and the French, under Monſ. de Suffrein, when the latter were beaten, April 16, 1781.

Off Martinico, between the Engliſh, under Sir Samuel Hood, and the French, under De Graſſe, April 19, 1781.

Off Dogger Bank, between the Engliſh, under Parker, and the Dutch, under Zoutman, when near 400 were killed on each ſide. The Dutch had one ſhip ſunk, Auguſt 5, 1781.

Off Cape Henry, near Cheaſapeck Bay, in America, between the Engliſh, under Graves, and the French, under Du Barras, Sept. 5, 1781.

In the Eaſt-Indies, between nine ſail of Engliſh ſhips, under ſir Edward Hughes, and eleven of the French, under Monſ. Suffrein, Feb. 17, 1782.

Ditto, between 11 ſail of Engliſh, and 18 French, under the ſame commanders, April 12, 1782.

Ditto, between 11 ſail of Engliſh, and 12 of French, under the ſame commanders, July 6, 1782.

Ditto, off Trincomale, between twelve ſail of Engliſh, and 15 ſail of French, under the ſame commanders, Sept. 3, 1782; the French had 412 killed, and 676 wounded, the Engliſh 77 killed, and 233 wounded.

Off Martinico, when Rodney deſtroyed three French ſhips, and took 10, April 12, 1782.

In the Eaſt-Indies, between the Engliſh and French, Feb. 17, 1782.

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Ditto, July 6, 1782; and Sept. 3, 1782.
In the Baltic, between the Swedes and Ruſſians, July 26, 1789.
Sea-water made freſh by an experiment, Jan. 1752.
Sealing of writings firſt introduced here, 1085. See Seals.
Seals, coats of arms were not introduced into them till 1218; great ſeal of England firſt uſed to crown-grants, &c. 1050. See Sealing of writings. Signing a deed.
Second ſight, the firſt on record that had it, was St. Columba, of Ireland, 565.
Secretary of ſtate's office began, 1530.
Sedan chairs introduced about 1581.
Sider Olam are two chronicles, in Hebrew; the greater, begins with the creation, and ends with the year 122; the leſſer is an abridgement of the greater, brought down to the year 522.
Sefton, Iriſh earldom of, cr. 1771 (name Molyneux).
Segovia, aquaduct erected by the emperor Trajan.
Sejanus put to death for aſpiring to the Roman empire, 31.
Seleucidæ, Era of, began 312 before Chriſt.
Seleucus became maſter of Babylon, 312 bef. Xt.
Self-murder was faſhionable in the reign of Tiberius, numbers putting themſelves to death, to avoid the perſecution of the emperors, from 20 to 34.
Selkirk, Scots earldom of, cr. 1646 (name Douglas).
Semple, Scots viſcount, cr. 1488 (name Semple).
Seneca put to death, 64, aged 63.
Senegal taken by the Engliſh, May 1, 1758.
Sengenneth-caſtle, Glamorganſhire, ſuppoſed to be built by Edward I.
Sennacherib, 185,000 of the army of, ſlain by an angel in one night, 710 bef. Chriſt.
Sepulchre, St. order inſtituted bef. 1104.
Serapis and Iſis, the temple of, demoliſhed, 52 bef. Xt.
Serene Highneſs, an eaſtern title, given to the emperors.
Serjeant of law firſt mentioned, ſtat. Weſtm. I. 3 Edw. I. c. 22.
Sermons penned in a canting ſtyle, about 1662.
Servant act paſſed, 1777; Improved, 1781; again, 1785.
Seſſions, lords of, in Scotland, firſt appointed, 1532.
Seſterce, the Roman, equal to little more than two-pence, Engliſh; the larger ſeſterce was equal to 7l. 16s. 3d. Engliſh.
Sethians, a ſect aroſe, 190.
Settlement, Iriſh act of, paſſed, 1662; repraled, 1689.
Severn, the, turned from it's channel, by a great piece of land moving from its place, and croſſing the current, near Bildewas-bridge, Shropſhire, May 27, 1773.
Sewdley-caſtle, Glouceſterſh. built, 1442.
Sewin's land, New Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1622.
Seymour, ſir Thomas, brother to the protector, beheaded on Tower-hill, March 20, 1579.
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Shafteſbury, earld. of, c. 1672 (name Cooper).
Shakeſpere, Wm. born, 1564, died 1616.

Shannon, Irish earld. of, cr. 1756 (name Boyle).
Shap-monaftery, Weftmorl. founded about 1189.
Sharp, archb. of St. Andrews, fhot in his coach, July 9, 1679.
Sheffield, Irifh barony, cr. 1780 (name Holroyd).
Shekel, Hebrew coin, equal to 2s. 9d. half-penny ſterling.
Shelburne, Irifh earld. of, cr. 1753 (name Petty).
Shenſtone, Wm. the poet, died 1763.
Sheperd, James, hanged, 1717.
Sherard, Irifh barony, cr. 1727 (name Sherard).
Sherborne, made a a biſhop's ſee, from Wincheſt. by Inna, 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both tranſlated to Old Sarum ſoon after; thence to Saliſbury, 1218; caſtle built, 1107; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.
Sherbone, barony, cr. 1784 (name Dutton).
Sheriffs of counties firſt nominated, 1079; the preſent mode of appointing them has been followed ſince about 1461. Anciently, in England, ladies were ſheriffs. Fifty ſheriffs of London were appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
Shillings firſt coined in England, 1505.
Ship, the firſt ſeen in Greece, 1485 bef. Xt.; the firſt double-deck'd one built in England, was of 1000 tons burden, 1509. Port-holes, and other improvements, were invented by Decharges, a Frenchmen. See Navy.
Shipbroke, Irifh earld. of, cr. 1777 (name Vernon).
Sip-money firſt levied, 1007; demanded by Charles I. 1632; declared illegal, 1641.
Shoes of the preſent faſhion firſt worn here, 1633; the buckle not uſed till the reign of Charles II.
Shoplifting act paſſed 11th of William III. 1699.
Shore, Jane, miſtreſs to Edward IV. did penance, 1483.
Shoreham, borough of, diſfranchiſed, 1770.
Shorthand invented, and firſt taught, by Cicero.
Shoulder-knots were worn in the reign of Charles II.
Shrewſbury monaſtery founded, 1033; caſtle built, 1084; archdeaconry of, erected about 1140; town burnt, (500 houſes) 1774.
Shrewſbury, earldom of, cr. 1442 (name Talbot).
Shrove-Tueſday was obſerved bef. 1440; cuſtom of eating pancakes probably aroſe from the Greek Chriſtians eating eggs, milk, and fried batter, on the firſt week in Lent.
Shuldham, Irifh barony, cr. 1776 (name Shuldham).
Sicily firſt peopled from Italy, 1292 bef. Chriſt. A prince of Arragon took poſſeſſion of this iſle, and thus formed a kingdom of it, diſtinct from Naples, 1286.
Sicyon, the kingdom of, ended 1130 bef. Chriſt.
Sidney, Algernon, beheaded, 1683, aged 63.
Signals at ſea contrived by James II. 1665; afterwards improved by the French.
Signing a deed was firſt uſed inſtead of ſubſcribing, from the general ſtate of ignorance in the 9th century.
Sileſia ceded to Pruſſia, 1742.
Sileſia loan ſubſcrib'd, 1734.
Silk, raw, firſt made by a people in China, 150 bef. Chriſt; firſt brought from India, 274; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe, 551; firſt worn in dreſs, 1455; firſt ſilk manufactur

Manufacture in France, 1521; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534; broad silk manufactured from raw silk in England, 1620; brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.
Silk-throwing mill inv. and fixed at Derby, 1719.
Silk worms eggs first brought into Europe, 527.
Silver first coined in Rome, 269 bef. Xt.
Silver handled knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury, and but little plate of any sort, 1298.
Simnual Lambert, crowned king in Ireland, under the title of Edward VI, 1486, invaded England with an armed force and gave the king battle, 1487, where he was taken prisoner and pardoned.
Simon, St and St. Jude, feast of, institut. 1091.
Singing estabi. in churches, 67.
Syon-abbey, Middlesex, built, 1413.
Sion-college founded, 1623; incorporated, 1664.
Sir-names, the use of, introduced by the Normans; first used among the nobility, 1200, many of the most common, such as Johnson, Thompson, Wilson, Dickson, &c. were taken by the Flemings, who were naturalized here, 1435.
Sixteen, faction of, at Paris, arose in 1587.
Skipton-castle, Yorksh. built soon after, 1066.
Slavery commenced immediately after the deluge, (See Genesis ix. 25.)
Slaves, the laws of, settled by Ina, king of the West-Saxons, 692; slave trade, epoch of the, with the Portug. 1443; with the Engl. 1562. See African comp. Negroes.
Sleepers, seven, the fabulous resurrection placed in 425.
Slingsby, Sir Hen. behead. 1658.
Small pox came first from Arabia.
Smerwick-haven, Ireland, fortified, 1578.
Smyrna built, 1050 bef. Xt. destroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again, 1688.
Sneezing, the custom of saluting those who sneeze very ancient, even in the time of Aristotle.
Soap first manufact. in London, 1524.
Social war, began 90 bef. Xt.
Society American philosophical, institut. Jan. 2, 1769. Amicable, English. chart. 1706. Antiquarian incorp. Nov. 2, 1751. Artists, ditto, Feb. 26, 1764. Arts and Sciences instituted, 1753. Clergyman's widows, Ireland, established, 1759; Dublin society incorporated. 1750; Humane, England. instituted, 1774. Irish working schools incorporated, Oct. 8733. Marine, England, estabi. 1756. Medical of London, institut. 1752. ditto, Crane Court, ditto, 1773. Promotion of Xtian knowledge, estab. 1699. Propogation of the Gospel, incorp. 1701. Ditto New-England, ditto, Feb. 7, 1662. Reformation of manners, formed, 1698. Royal, institut. Dec. 30, 1660. incorp. 1663. Royal Academy, estabi. Dec. 10, 1768. Seamen's widows, incorporated, October 13, 1732. See Charities, Hospitals, Academies.
Socinians, arose under Socinus, 1555.
Sock, the, were worn by the comedians in Rome, 90 years bef. Christ.

Sodom

Sodom burnt, 189 bef. Xt. Lot aged 64.

Sodomy is ſaid to have been brought into England by the Lombards. See Lombardy.

Sodor and Man biſhopric founded, 447, See Man.

Soiſſons, the congreſs of, June 14, 1728.

Solar year found to conſiſt of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 min. 285, introduced 45 bef. Xt.

Solar ſyſtem invented 500 bef. Chriſt, eſtabliſhed by Sir Iſaac Newton.

Soldiers forbidd. to be quartered in private houſes, Sept. 1679.

Soloman born, 1033, ſucceeded his father David on the throne 1015, laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012, finiſhed it, 1005, dedicated it, Friday, Oct. 30, 1000, finiſhed his palace, 991, wrote his Eccleſiaſtes, 981, died, 975 bef. Chriſt.

Solomans Iſlands diſc. 1527.

Solon and the ſeven wiſe men flouriſhed in Greece 620 bef. Xt.

Solway Moſs began to flow, Nov. 15, 1771.

Somer's iſles diſc. 1503; ſettled, 1609.

Somerſet, dukedom of, cr. 1546 (name Seymour)

Somerſet Henry Beaufort, duke of, beheaded, 1404, his ſon beheaded, 1471.

Somerſet, Edward, duke of, maternal uncle to Edward VI. chooſen protector, 1547, deprived, 1549, pardoned, 1550, committed again, 1551. beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552.

Somerton caſtle, near Newark, built, 1305.

Sophocles died, 406 bef. Xt. aged 90.

Southam, Warwickſh. burnt (40 houſes) March 25, 1742.

Southampton, barony of, cr. 1780 (name Fitzroy).

Southampton old town deſtr. 1338; Watergate built ſoon after; eaſt gate and walls built, 1338; weſt gate ditto, 1532.

South-Sea company began 1710; act paſſed, May 6, 1716; the bubble, 1720.

Southwark annexed to London, 1570; the monaſt. St. Saviour built, 1098; fair aboliſh. 1762.

Southwell-minſter, Neots, found. 630.

Southwell-palace, Newark, Nottinghamſh. built, 2518.

Southwell, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1776 (name Southwell).

Sovereign, a coin, value 20s. 1532, value 24s. 1550, value 30s. 1552.

Spain, conquered by the Romans, 206 bef. Xt, the Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 409, and continued in poſſeſſion of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 713; the Moors kept poſſeſſion till the ſmall kingdoms were followed up in Caſtile and Arragon, 1492, holy brotherhood inſtituted, 1260, kingdom of, founded, by the union of the crowns of Caſtile and Arragon, 1492, Moors compleatly expelled, 1502, Philip V. reſigned his crown to his ſon Dec. 1724, on his ſon's death he reaſſumed it, toleration allowed, 1788. See Milan, Naples, Vandals, Moors, Catalonia, Valencia, America.

Spain, New. See America.

Spallaceo, in Dalmatia, the cath. church of, part of the palace of Diocleſian, who retired there in 305.

Sparta founded by Spartus king of Argos, 1748, its [illegible] chan[illegible]

changed to Lacedemon, 1488, became a Roman province 71 bef. Christ.
Speaker of the house of com. Seymour was the first not bred to the law, 1675. See Parliament.
Spectacles invented by Spina, 1299.
Spencer, earldom of, cr. 1765 (name Spencer).
Spencer, Edm. born, 1510, died, 1598.
Spensers. Father, son, and grandson, noblemen.---The father hanged, aged 90, Oct. 1326, the son hanged Nov. 24, foll. the grandson beheaded, 1400.
Spere, the, inv. by Archimedes, about 210 bef. Xt.
Spinning-wheel, inv. at Brunswick, 1530. See distaff.
Spinsors. See Baptism.
Sports allowed on sunday evenings, 1617.
Spurs in use, bef. 1400.
Stadium, the Roman, was equal to a furlong.
Stadtholdership made hereditary in the Orange family, 1747.
Stafford, Sir Humph. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.
Stafford, lord, beheaded, 1680.
Stafford, marq. of, cr. 1786 (name Gower).
Stafford-castle, built by William the conq.
Stair, Scots earldom of, cr. 1633 (name Dalrymple).
Stamford, earldom of, cr. 1628 (name Grey).
Stamford, Lincolnshire, once a city and dniversity, castle built 922.
Stamp duties institut. June 28, 1693, incr. 1756, again, 1776, began in Ireland, March 25, 1774, stamp act, America, rep. March 18, 1766.
Standing while the gospel is read, ordainded, 406.
Stanhope, earld. of cr. 1718 (name Stanhope.)
Stanley, lord, and others, beheaded, 1595.
Stannary court held in Cornwall, Aug. 1750, again, 1753.
Staples-inn, London, estab. 1415.
Stapleton, bishop of Exon, murdered in London by the people 1326.
Star-castle, Sicily, built, 1593.
Star chamber, court of, institut. 1487, abolish. 1641.
Starching of linen first brought into England, 1541.
Stationers company, their first chart. 1556, second, 1558.
Statuary. Dædalus was the first amongst the Greeks ab. 1200 bef. Xt. the art pefected by Phidias.
Statutes, the, first printed, and in English, 1483, prefixing titles to them first took place, 1487.
Staves. The custom of our great officers carrying white ones, is derived from the fine spear of wood, given such Roman soldiers as had signalized themselves in battle.
Stawel, barony of, cr. 1690 (name Legge).
Steam engine, for raising water, &c. invented, 1618.
Stephen, king, third son of Adela, daughter of William the conqueror, by Stephen earl of Blois, succeeded his uncle Henry; and crowned Dec. 1135, in the absence of Maude, reduced Normandy, 1137, summoned byhis brother, the bishop of Winton, to appear before a synod at Westminster, August, 1139, defeated, and taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons in Bristol prison, but released on an exchange for Gloucester, who was

was taken at Winchester, made peace with Henry, Ma[illegible] son, 1153, died, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 49, and was [illegible] by his second cousin, Henry II. duke of Normandy, so[illegible] Maude, by the earl of Anjou. See Matilda, Maude.

Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine for the stone, 173[illegible]

Steward Lord High, hereditary, in the kings of England [illegible] Henry IV.

Stews, public. See Brothels.

Stirling, Scots earldom of, cr. 1639 (name Alexander).

Stockholm, city of, began to be built, 1253, burnt (1000 hou[illegible] 1751. See Sweden.

Stocking frame invented about 1589.

Stockings, silk, first worn by the French king, 1543; first w[illegible] in Engl. by q. Eliz. 1561; the fashion of rolling them o[illegible] the knees left off in France, 1716.

Stonehenge, supposed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.

Stoney-Stratford burnt (150 houses) May 6, 1742.

Stops not invented till the 15th cent. the colon not being u[illegible] till 1580, the semicolon not till 1599.

Storm, great, in several parts of England, wind, S. W. Oct. [illegible] 1091. During the above, a thick smoke darkened the sk[illegible] Another, wind S. W. that threw down 500 houses in Londo[illegible] and unroofed Bow church, Oct. 17, 1091. At Old Saru[illegible] the steeple and many houses were blown down. At Chri[illegible] mas, a westerly wind overthrew several houses and publ[illegible] buildings, tore up trees by the roots, &c. 1330. Wh[illegible] king Edward was on his march within two leagues of Cha[illegible] tres, a most dreadful hurricane arose, with thunder a[illegible] lightening, and hail-stones so large, as killed instantly 600[illegible] of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359. A hurrica[illegible] threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted u[illegible] trees, 1389; this was preceeded by a great mortality, a[illegible] after that a famine. A gust of wind blew off the leads of th[illegible] Grey Friar's church, London, and almost beat down th[illegible] whole side of street, called the Old Exchange, Nov. 25, 1438. The day Oliver Cromwell died, there arose one so dreadfu[illegible] that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten [illegible] wreck of nature, 1658. One, 1662. So dreadful a one, a[illegible] frightened the whole kingdom; 10 ships of war were lost, an[illegible] 1500 seamen; the damage done at London, was compute[illegible] at one million sterling, Nov. 26, 27, 1703. One, 1716. One, Nov. 1, 1740. One at Charles-Town, South Carolina, that overflowed the town, and almost destroyed it and the neighbourhood, Sept. 15, 1752. An uncommon dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded near 200 persons, Oct. 29, 1757. One at the Havanna, when 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons lost their lives, Oct. 25, 1768. Very dreadful one in the Caribbee islands, Aug. 31, 1772. One in the north of England, when three of the Dublin pacquets foundered at sea, Oct. 19, 1775. Another violent one, off the coast of Holland, Nov. 14, 1775. One in the West-Indies, that did incredible mischief to St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and other West-Indian islands, Oct. 10, 11, 1780. See Jamaica, Tempest.

Stormont, Scots visc. cr. 1021 (name Murray).

Stormont, barony, cr. 1448 (name Stourton).

archdeac. of erect. about 1213.
ne, Irish visc. cr. 1701 (name Hamilton).
rd, Thomas, earl of, beheaded, May 12, 1641, aged
ty-eight.
ge, barony of, cr. 1299 (name Murray).
gford, Irish visc. cr. 1628 (name Smythe). Present lord
qualified from voting in the house of peers, for offering to
his vote, April 1784.
ur-abbey, Cardiganshire, built 1164; rebuilt, 1238.
ord upon Avon, burnt Aug. 1, 1614; monast. b. 1760;
bilee, Sept. 6, 1769.
more, Scots earld. of, cr. 1606 (name Ryon).
used for the king's bed, 1234.
cham, Surry, min. spring of, disc. about 1659.
see and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April,
72.
t, the family of, began to reign in Scotland, in Robert II,
70.
t Arabella, declared lawful heir to queen Elizabeth, 1602;
onspiracy was formed the year following in her favour, but
e died a prisoner in the Tower, 1616.
o work brought to perfection by the Romans; revived
50.
ey-priory, Warwicksh. founded in Stephen's reign.
geon. The custom of presenting to the king such as are
ught in the Thames, is supposed to arise from its being a
al fish, and the Thames sturgeon being the king's pr-
ty.
altered at Rome, by adding January and February to the
er ten months, and making the year consist of 365 days,
9; again, by Augus Cæsar's ordering leap year to be but
e in four years, and the month Sextilus to be called Au-
tus, 8 bef. Xt. th year began to be reckoned from Lady-
, 1265; style altered again, at Rome, by taking twelve
the calender, 1582; the Gregorian style revived at Paris,
taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; again, at London,
taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.
ession, the bill of passed, 1689; set. en the house of Han.
ne 12, 1700.
ury, abp. of Cant. beheaded by the rebels, 1381.
ury, archd. of, erected about 1126.
nius invaded the isle of Anglesey, and burnt the Druids,
, defeated Boadicia, who headed the Britons, burnt
ndon, and slew 70,000 Britons the same year. See Bo-
cea.
, took the name of Visigoths, on settling in Spain, to
inguish themselves from the Ostrogoths, established in
y, 419.
lk, archd. of, cr. before 1127.
lk, earldom of, cr. 1603 (name Howard).
lk, William, duke of, murdered in his passage to France
ay 2, 1450.
lk, Edm. beheaded, 1513.
lk, duke of, father to lady Jane Grey, beheaded, Feb. 17,
54.

Sugar

Sugar first discovered in the East Indies, no mention of it 625; first brought into Europe, about 1150; an attempt ma grow it in Italy, but not succeeding, the Spaniards and tugueſe carried it to America, about 1510, first refin England, 1659.

Sulatra and Malacca diſc. by the Portugueſe, 1511.

Sun ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua, 1454 before Ch ſpots of, firſt diſcov. by Chriſtopher Scheiner, 1611; a more than thrice the earth's ſize, paſſed its centre, Ap 1766.

Sun dials invented, 558; erected at Rome, when time w vided firſt into hours, 293 bef. Chriſt.

Sunday ſchools eſtabl. 1785.

Sunday appointed to be obſerved, 321.

Sunderlin, Iriſh barony, cr. 1785 (name Malone.)

Sundridge baron. cr. 1766 (name Campbell).

Sun fire office firſt projected, 1707.

Superſtition triumphant through the whole Chriſtian about 1000.

Supremacy, the Pope's, ſhaken, 1533. See Oath.

Surat, India, built, 1660; taken, 1759.

Surgeons exempted from ſerving on juries, out of reſpect, See Barbers.

Surgery, rt of, introd. into Rome, 219 bef. Xt.

Surinam an Engliſh ſettl. from 1654; exch. with the Dut that of New-York, 1667.

Surplice firſt worn by Pagan prieſts, brought into the chu Rome, by pope Adrian, 796.

Surry, earl of, beheaded, Jan 19, 1547 (name Howard).

Suſſex, earldom of, cr. 1717 (name Yelverton).

Sutherland, Scots earldom, cr. 1457 (name Sutherland).

Sutton Colefield, Warwickſh. chart. by Hen. VIII.

Survey of England made, by order of Alfred; again by W the conq. 1080.

Swanſea-caſtle Glamorganſh. built about 1113.

Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.

Sweating-ſickneſs, a native of Great-Britain. It firſt b 1485, in the army of Henry VII, when he landed at Mi Haven. Happened again, 1506, ſo that in towns, half the people died, in others, a third, 1517, i ried off the patient in three hours; again, 1528, when ple died in ſix hours; again, 1529; again, 1551.

Sweden, kingdom of, began, 481, united to the crown of mark and Norway in 1394, till 1525, when Guſtavu expelled the Danes, and till which time the crown was tive, Chriſtianity introduced there, 829, no nobility before 1500, nobility maſſacred, Nov. 8, 1510, Lu niſm eſtabliſhed there by Guſtavus Vaſa, about 1525, aboliſhed, and the crown declared hereditary. 1544, Chri queen of, born, 1620, began her reign, 1632, re the crown, 1654, died at Rome, 1689, Charles XII his reign, 1700, king of, made priſoner by the Tu Bender, after three years protection there, 1713 con for altering the government, when counts Brake and were beheaded, 1756, revolution in the governme

and made absolute, Aug. 13, 1772, torture abolished, 1788. See Stockholm.
Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England, and drove Ethelred II. out, 1013, proclaimed king of England, but died, Feb. 2, 1014.
Swift, dean, died, 1745; aged 78.
Switzerland remained subject to the Romans, till conquerd by the Alemans from Germany, 395, these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496, became part of the kingdom of Burgundy. 888, given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged, till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307, their form of governm. made perpetual by themselves 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649, Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France 1480. See Grister.
Swords consecrated by pope Sergius V. 1009.
Sybils flourished, about 715 bef. Xt. See Oracles.
Sydney-college, Camb. founded 1598 (13 fellows).
Sydney, Irish barony, 1768 (name Colby).
Sydney barony, cr. 1783 (name Townshend).
Sympathetic powd. for stopp. the blood, disc. by Sir K. Digby who died 1665.
Synagogue, the great, first appointed, at the return from the Babylonish captivity, 537 bef. Xt.
Synod, the famous, when deputies were sent from all the reformed churches in Europe, to Dort, in Holland, 1618; the first national Synod here, 673; the last, 1555.
Syracuse, the city of, found. about 761; taken by Marcellus, 212 bef. Christ.
Syria was a powerful nation about 900, and continued so till the king of Affiria took Damascus, 740, conquered by Alexander the Great, 322, and became again independant, about 312. till it was made a province of Rome by Pompey, 65 bef. Christ, conquered by the Saracens, 640, by the Turks, 1517.
Syligambis starved herself, 320 bef. Xt.

TAAFFE of Corren, Irish visc. cr. 1628 (name Taaffe).
Tabernacle of the Lord's supper, feast of, institut. 1443. bef. Christ.
Tacitus born 64, alive, 117.
Tail, cr. estates in, act passed for, 1279.
Tanniftry and Gavelkind, Ireland, abolish. 1604. It was introduced into Engl. in the time of the Saxons.
Taffaties first manufact. here, 1598.
Talbot, barony, cr. 1783 (name Talbot).
Tale-tellers, a species of poetical historians, flou. 598.
Tallard, the French gen. brought prisoner here, and confined in Nottingham castle, Dec. 14, 1704.
Talent, the Euboic or Phœnician, was equal to about 400l. sterling, the Egyptian, about 20l. sterling, the Romans 187l. 10s. sterling.
Talmud, the, made, 117 bef. Xt.
Tamarisk, plant brought here from Germany, 1560.
Tamworth-castle, Warwickshi. built 914.

Tangiers given by Portugal to Char. II. 1662, deſtroyed by order of Char. II. Oct. 1683. See Bombay.
Tankerville, earldom of, cr. 1714 (name Bennet).
Taneſtry art of, firſt brought here, about 1546; firſt manufactury eſtabl. here, 1620.
Tara, the pſalter of, a regiſter eſtabliſhed in Ireland, 769 bef. Chriſt.
Tarentine war with the Romans, began 282 bef. Xt.
Tartars the, conquered China, 1683, and expelled the Chriſtians.
Tartary. The firſt cham was Jenghes Khan, 1206, whoſe deſcendants held the empire till 1582, when the Mungous revolted to the Manchew Tartars, in China. The Eluths became a ſeperate ſtate about 1400.
Tar water, virtues of, firſt diſc. 1744.
Taſman's voyage in the South Seas, perform. 1642.
Taſſo died, 1595, aged 51.
Taunton, archdeaconry of, erected, 1106, precentorſhip ditto, 1135.
Tavitſtock-monaſtery built, 961.
Taxes, the origin of, is from thoſe levied by Solon at Athens, 540 before Chriſt. The firſt paid in money here in 1067, though ſubſidies were in kind continued till 1377. See Scutage.
Tea firſt brought into Europe by the Dutch East- India company, early in the 17th century; a quantity of it brought from Holland, 1666. It from this time became general, and ſold for 60s. per lb. continued at this price till 1707. America refuſed to receive it with a duty on it, 1773.
Teleſcope inv. by Zach. Janſen at Middleb. 1590; the firſt reflecting one made on Newton's princip. 1692.
Temeſwaer taken by the Imperialiſts, 1716.
Tempeſt. See Storm.
Temple, Sir Wm. died, 1699. aged 69.
Temple, earld. of, cr. 1749 (name Temple).
Temple, London, founded by the knights templars, 1185; church found. 1185; preſent one built, 1240; hall, middle-temple, rebuilt, 1572.
Temples firſt erected to the gods by the Egyptians; all deſtroyed throughout the Roman empire, by Conſtantine the Great, 331.
Terra Firma, conq. by Spain, 1514.
Teſt act paſſed againſt the Papiſts, and reſentd by the duke of York, 1673.
Tuetones and Ambrones, 200,000 killed and 80,000 taken priſoners by the Romans under Marius, near Aix, 100 before Chriſt.
Tuetonic knights in Germany, their order originated at Jeruſalem, 1169.
Tewkeſbury-monaſtery, built, 719.
Toynham, barony of, cr. 1616 (name Roper).
Thames roſe ſo high at Weſtm. that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conſervation of, given to the mayors of London, 1489; its channel was ſo ſhallow in the ſummer, that a man might ride over it near London Bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1624; ſee Tranſportation.

ge, a Scotch title, altered by Malcolm III. to that of earl, 1057.
ret, earld. of, cr. 1628 (name Tufton).
ries-inn, London, eſtabl. 1549.
tre; that of Bacchus at Athens, the firſt ever erected, 500, bef. Xt. the ruins ſtill exiſt. The firſt royal licence for one here was to Shakeſpere, &c. 1603. Plays were oppoſed by the Puritans, 1633, and ſuſpended till 1660, when Char. II. licenſed two companies. Killegrew's and Davenant's; the firſt at the Bull. Vere-ſtreet, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorſet-gardens. Till this time, boy's performed women's parts. Sir Wm. Davenant introduced operas, and both comp. united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced ſalaries given to the performers, the principal of them under Betterton obtained a licenſe, and withdrew to Lincoln's-Inn theatre in the ſummer, 1695. See Comedy, Tragedy, Playhouſe-bill, Scenes.
Theban war, 1225 bef. Chriſt.
Thebes founded, 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; flouriſhed as a republic, 820, deſtroyed by Alexander, with the ſlaughter of 120,000 perſons, when he left only Pindar the poet's houſe ſtanding, 335; rebuilt by Caſſander, 915 bef. Chriſt.
Theft, in time of Homer, was rather an honour to a man's character; Lycurgus in his body of laws, encouraged it; the old Greeks held no robbery infamous out of their own bounds; firſt made capital under Edmund the Saxon; confirmed by Hen. I.
Theatre, a ſect that came in with the reſtoration.
Theobalds; king Jame's palace, near Waltham-abbey, what remained of it was pulled down in 1765.
Thermometers inv. by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730; and ſince improved by Farenheit, a German.
Thetford monaſtery founded, 1070.
Thiſtle, order of the, founded, 812; ribband exchanged from blue to green, 1703.
Thomas, St. feaſt of, commenced, 1130.
Thomond, Iriſh earld. of, cr. 1756 (name O'Brien).
Thoracic duct diſcov. in a horſe, by Euſtachius, 1563; in the human body, by Olaus Rudbeck, a Swediſh anatomiſt, Thos. Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653. See Lacteals.
Thorn. See Proteſtants.
Thornbury caſtle, Gloucesterſh. built before 1511.
Thorney-abbey, built, 970.
Thornton-college, Lincolnſh. built, 1174.
Thorp, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, and lord Scales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the London mob, 1460.
Thrace annexed to Macedon about 355, till conq. by the Romans, 168 bef. Xt. Byzantium was its capital, on the ruins of which Conſtantinople was built. Taken by the Turks, 1453.
Throgmorton, Francis, executed, 1583.
Thurlow, barony of, cr. 1778 (name Thurlow).

Thurot, capt. killed by capt. Elliot, Feb. 1760.
Ticonderoga taken by the Engliſh, 1759.
Tides, theory of, firſt given by Kepler, 1598.
Titles firſt uſed in England, 1246.
Tilts and tournaments inſtituted by Hen. I. of Germany, forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131; in faſhion in the 11th and 12th centuries; aboliſhed in France, and with thoſe fell the ancient ſpirit of chivalry. See Bull-fights.
Time firſt computed from the Chriſtian æra, 516; in hiſ 748.
Tin-mines firſt diſcov. in Germany, 1240.
Tindale, Wm. hanged at Auguſburgh, for tranſlating the ſ tures, 1586.
Tintern-abbey, Monmouthſh. founded, 1131.
Titchfield-houſe, Hants, built in the reign of Hen. VIII.
Tithes firſt given by Moſes to the tribe of Levi, 1490 bef firſt eſtabliſhed here in Mercia, by Offa, about 794; e liſhed throughout England, by Ethelwolf, 844, eſtabli in France, under Charlemagne; eſtabliſhed by law, by Lateran council, 1215.
Titles, firſt creation to, by patents, 1344; titles royal,---- following is the ſucceſſion in which the royal titles ſwell in England. Hen. IV. had the title of "Grace" conf on him; Hen. VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edw. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Hen. VII. "Highne Hen. VIII. "Majeſty," and was the firſt and laſt that ſtiled "Dread Sovereign;" and James I. that of "Sacre or "Moſt Excellent Majeſty." That of, "Majeſty" firſt given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the only of emperors; the kings of Arragon, Caſtile, and Por gal had the title of "Highneſs;" thoſe of England, "Y "Grace;" thoſe of France, "Your Deſpotiſm." See jeſty.
Tiverton-caſtle, Devonſh. built, 1110; burnt, 1598; aga 1612; again, 1731 (200 houſes).
Tobacco plant, found by the Spaniards in the iſland of Jucat 1520; introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; brought into England, by Ralph Lane, 1583; planted many parts of England, till prohibited by an act of Cha II; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.
Tobago taken by the French, June 2, 1781.
Toleration act paſſed, 1689. See Popery.
Toll inſtituted in England for mending the highways, in reign of Edw. III. See Turnpikes.
Tonnage and poundage granted to the kings of England life, 1465.
Torphichen, Scots barony, cr. 1563 (name Sandilands).
Torrington, viſc. cr. 1721 (name Byng).
Tory. See Whig.
Torture was occaſionly uſed in England ſo late as 1558, and in Scotland till 1690; aboliſhed in Sweden, 1773.
Totton, Exon. archdeaconry of, erected before 1143.
Tournaments. See Tilts, Juſts.
Tourniquet, the, invented, 1674; the ſcrew tourniquet vented 1718.

Tower of London began to be built, 1078.
Townſhend, viſc. cr. 1682 (name Townſhend).
Traſton, Iriſh barony, cr. 1780 (name Dennis).
Tracy, Iriſh viſc. cr. 1624 (name Tracy).
Trade and plantation office formed, Nov. 7, 1660; board of eſtabliſhed, 1696.
Tragedy, firſt acted at Athens on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535, before Chriſt.
Trains firſt worn by ladies, under Richard II.
Trajan's pillar ſet up at Rome, 114.
Transfiguration, feſtival of, firſt obſerved, 700.
Transfuſion of blood firſt practiſed in France, by drinking it, 1483; the idea of conveying it into the blood by the veins, communicated by Wreen, an Oxonian, 1659; firſt tried at Paris, 1667, but ſoon after exploded.
Tranſportation firſt inflicted as a puniſhment by 39th of Elizabeth chap. 4. The act paſſed to make felons work on the Thames, 1776.
Tranſubſtantiation, introd. as an article of faith, about 840 oppoſed by the Engliſh church about 1000.
Tranſylvania given to the houſe of Auſtria, 1699.
Traquair, Scots earldom, cr. 1633 (name Stewart).
Treaſon puniſhed in England, by baniſhment only, till after Henry I.
Treaties, commercial, the firſt made by England, with any foreign nation, was with the Flemings, 1272; the ſecond, with Portugal and Spain, 1308.
Trematon-caſtle, Cornwall, built bef. 1066.
Treſilian, Sir R. chief juſtice, and others hanged, 1388.
Tribunes of the people, two, inſtituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with conſular power, created 445 before Chriſt. See Rome.
Tribute of wolves heads paid in Engl. 971; paid by the Engl. to the Danes in one year, 48,000l. 979.
Trinidad diſc. 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.
Trinity, the word, firſt applied to the perſons of the Godhead, by Theophilus of Antioch, about 150.
Trinity-college, Camb. founded 1546 (60 fellows).
Trinity-college, Oxford, founded 1350 (12 fellows).
Trinity-houſe, Lond. found. 1515; incorp. by Henry VIII. confirmed, 1685.
Trinity Sunday, feaſt of, inſtitut. about 828; appointed to be held on the preſent day, 1334.
Tritheites, a ſect, aroſe, 560.
Trojan war, commenced 1193 before Chriſt.
Troops, diſciplined, firſt mentioned to be kept in Edgar's reign. See Yeomanry.
Troubadours, poets that inhabited the ſouthern parts of France about 1150.
Troy, kingdom of, began, 1546; city built, 1255; burnt, June 11, 1184, before Chriſt, when an end was put to the kingdom.
Trumpets firſt founded before Engliſh kings, by order of Offa, 790; ſpeaking ditto invented by Kirchier, a Jeſuit, 1652.

Tuam. See Armagh.
Tudor, Sir Owen, grandf. to Hen. VII. married the widow of Hen. V. soon after 1422, which alliance raised that family to the throne; beheaded, 1461.
Tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578.
Tunbridge-castle, built, 1090; priory built, 1094.
Tunis besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270 It remained under African kings, till taken by Barbarossa for the Turks: Barbarossa expelled by Charles V. but it was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. since which it has been tributary to the Grand Seignior; taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor Charles V. 1535; the Dey of, first appointed, 1570. See Tripoli.
Tupholme-priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.
Turkey-company incorporated, 1570. See Levant.
Turkeys and Guinea fowls brought into England, 1524.
Turkish empire, foundation of, began about 998; Ottoman was the first emperor at Constantinople, 1268.
Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, took Persia, 1065; first entered Europe, 1352. See Bithynia.
Turnpikes, or toll gates, first in England, 1350. See Toll.
Tuscan war commenced with the Romans, 312 bef. Xt.
Tudbury, Staffordsh. bull-running at, institut. about 1374.
Tutelar. See Saints.
Tuxford, Nottinghamsh. burnt down, 1702.
Tweedale, Scots marq. cr. 1694 (name Hay).
Tychfield-abbey, Hants, built, 1232.
Tyler, Wat, killed in Smithfield, by Walworth, mayor of Lond. 1381. See Rebellion.
Tylney, Irish earld. cr. 1731 (name Tylney).
Tynemouth-priory and castle, Northumb. founding, 700.
Tyrawley, Irish barony, cr. 1705 (name O'Hara).
Tyrconnel, Irish earld. cr. 1761 (name Carpenter).
Tyre rebuilt under Ninus; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 13 years, 572; it became subject to the Romans, 64 bef. Xt. See Assyria.
Tyrone, Irish earld. cr. 1746 (name Beresford).

UBIQUARIANS, a sect, arose, 1540.
Ulverscroft-priory, Leicestersh. built, 1167.
Unction, extreme, practised in the first century, became general, 450.
Uniformity, act of, took place, 1662.
Uniforms, military, the first introduced in France by Louis XIV.
Union fire office establ. 1715.
Union of the two kingdoms, Engl. and Scotl. attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707.
Unitarians arose 1553.
United-provinces shook off the Spanish yoke, 1579, and became a republic; acknowledged independ. 1609; stadtholdership made hereditary, 1747. See Indies, Philip II.
University-college, Oxf. founded 872 (12 fellows).
Universities allowed to send members to parl. by James I. (see degrees) vested with the presentation of benefices belonging to

to Papists, 1689.
Urine. The inhabitants of Lond. &c. commanded, by proclamation to preserve it throughout the year, for the purpose of making salt-petre, 1626.
Usury restrained by law, 1713.

VAILS to servants abolish. in Scotl. 1760; in Devonsh. 1762; generally, 1764.
Valencia taken from the Moors, 1238; and, with Arragon, united in Spain, 1492. See Spain.
Valentia, Irish visc. cr 1621 (name Annesley).
Valle-Crucis-abbey, Denbighsh. built, 1200.
Vandals, the, inhabited Germany, and embraced Xtianity, 400; began their kingdom in Spain, 411; invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 430; sacked and pillaged Rome, June 15, 455.
Vane, Sir Hen. beheaded, June 14, 1662.
Vane, Irish visc. cr. 1720 (name Vane).
Vegetables imported from the Netherlands, about 1509, there being no kitchen-gardens in England.
Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
Venality. The suffrages of parl. do not appear to have been influenced by secret pensions, till the reign of Charles II.; abolished by a whig ministry, 1782.
Venereal disease, first brought from America into Spain, in the fleet of Columbus; it was thence carried into Italy, and broke out in the French army in Naples, 1493; known in England under the name of burning fire, 1162.
Venice conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingd. about 356; conq. for the Romans, 221 bef. Xt. The islands on which the city stands, began to be inhabited by Italians about 421; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independant till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the ceremony of espousing the sea first institut. about, 1173; the present Aristocratic governm. formed, 1297; consp. of the nobles, 1309; that of the Doge himself, in which he was beheaded, 1355; the consp. on which Otway's play is founded, 1618.
Venner, executed with others, Jan. 20, 1661.
Ventilators inv. by the rev. Dr. Hales, who died in 1761.
Venus, her transit over the sun, June, 3, 1769.
Vere, barony, cr. 1730 (name Beauclerk).
Verney, Irish earld. cr. 1742 (name Verney).
Vernon, barony, cr. 1762 (name Vernon).
Versailles, palace of, finished 1687.
Vespers, Sicilian, 1282; fatal one at Black-friars, London, Oct. 1623.
Vestments, worn at the altar, adopted, 257.
Vesuvius, eruption of, 79; 203; 272; ejected flames that were seen at Constantinople, they obscured the sun at noon day, and ravaged all Campania, 472; 512; 685; 993; 1036; 1043; 1048; 1136; 1506; (1558, that at Puzzole); 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land destroyed, 1631; 1660; 1682; 1694; 1701; 1704; 1712; 1717; 1730; 1737; 1751; 1754; 1760; 1766; 1767;

1767; 1770; 1771; 1779; 1787; 1788; 1789.
Victory ship of war loft, when 1600 perſons periſhed, Oct. 1744.
Victualling-office, inſtituted Dec. 10, 1663.
Vigo, galleons, taken by the Engl. Oct. 12, 1702.
Vincent, St. taken by the French, 1779.
Vines grew wild in Sicily in Homer's time; firſt planted in 1420. See Wine.
Violins not known in Engl. till the time of Charles II. but there were fiddles before.
Virgil born 69, died 18 bef. Chriſt.
Virginia diſcovered by Cabot, 1497; firſt ſettlement, 1585; ſecond, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies ſettled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; ſecond charter, 1610; third, 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626. See America.
Verginius killed his daughter, 449 bef. Xt.
Viſcount, title of, firſt given in Engl. by Hen. VI. 1440; but of older date in Ireland and France.
Viſigoths. See Suevi.
Viſion, true theory of, firſt given by Kepler, about 1610.
Volſci, the, ſubmitted to the Romans, 389 bef. Xt.
Vortigern made king of Britain, 447; forced to make his ſon Vortimer, a partner in his governm. 455; Vortimer died, 475; Vortigern depoſed by Ambroſius, 475; burnt with his queen, in a caſtle in Wales, 485.
Vortimer. See Vortigern.
Votes of the houſe of commons firſt printed, 1681.
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WADHAM college, Oxf. founded, 1613 (16 fellows).
Waldegrave, earldom of, created 1729 (name Waldegrave).
Wales, Fred. pr. of, father of Geo. III. arrived in Engl. Dec. 1729; married the princeſs of Saxe-Gotha, Ap. 27, 1736; died, March 30, 1751, aged 43; this princeſs died, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.
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Wallace, Sir Wm. regent of Scotl. hanged, 1305.
Wallingford, a collegiate church, diſſolved, 1549.
Wallis, capt. ſet ſail to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, May, 20, 1768.
Walls. One built by Adrian, between Newcaſtle and Carliſle, 121; one under Antonius, between Clyde and Forth, 138; one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Probus, 200 miles long, from the Rhine to the Danube, 276; one by Carauſius, between Clyde and Forth, in Scotland,

Scotland, 290; one by Theodosius, in the same place, 367; one with stone, between Tinmouth and Solway-Frith 426.
Walmer-castle, Kent, built, 1539.
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War with France, with success 1194.
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Peace with Fr. and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
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Peace with both, Ma. 6, 1559.
War with Fr, June 7, 1557.
----with Scotland. 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
----with Scotl. 1560.
War with France, 1562.
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Peace with Sp. Aug. 18, 1604.
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1697.
War with Fr. May 4, 1702.
Peach of Utr. July 13, 1713.
War with Sp. Dec. 1718.
Peace with do. 1721.
War with Sp. Oct. 19, 1739.
----with Fr. Mar 31, 1744.
Peace with Fr. &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
War with Fr. 1756.
----with Sp. Jan. 4, 1762.
Peace with Fr. and Sp. Feb. 10, 1763.
War with France, 1778.
----with Spain, 1779.
----with Holland, Decemb. 21, 1780.
Peace with Sp. and Fr. and truce granted with Holand Jan. 20, 1782.
War betw. Sweden and Ruſſia, 1788.
Between Turkey and Ruſſia with Auſtria, united, Aug. 16, 1787.
See Rellion.

Warbeck, Perkin, landed in Ireland, 1492; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken priſoners and executed, 1495; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV. 1497; taken priſoner by Henry VII. 1498; ſet in the ſtocks at Weſtminſter and Cheapſide, and ſent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the earl of Warwick to eſcape out of the tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged, 1499. See Henry VII.
Ward. See Dudley.
Ward, John, eſq; expelled the houſe of commons, May 16, 1726.
Wardrobe, great, eſtabl. 1485.
Warcham, Dorſet, burnt (150 houſes) July 26, 1562.
Warrants, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.
Warreſton, laird, hanged at Edinburgh, July 24, 1663.
Warwick, earldom of, cr. 1746 (name Grevile).
Warwick, earl of, made governor of Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.
Warwick, Edw. Plantag. earl of, beheaded, 1499.
Warwick, ſuppoſed to be founded about 20; caſtle built, bef. 915; city burnt, 1694.
Waſhington, gen. made dictator of the American colonies, by the congreſs, 1777.
Watches are ſuppoſed to be invented, 1490. though Robert king of Scotl. had one about 1310; firſt uſed in aſtron. obſervations by Purbach, 1500; firſt brought into England from Germ. 1597; in Lever's muſeum there is one dated, 1541; with pendulums, inv. by Hugens of Zulichem, 1657; ſpring pocket watches, the inv. of Hooke, 1658; repeaters invented 1676. See Clocks.
Water conveyed to Lond. by leaden pipes, after 50 years labour, 1285; ſold in the W. Indies for 1s. a pailful, 1731. See New-river.
Waterford, Irl. built, 1162; beſieged, Aug. 1171.
Water-mills to grind corn, inv. by Belliſarius, 529.
Waverly-abbey, Surry, built, 1128.
We, uſed by kings. See Plural Number.
Weights and meaſures inv. 894 before Chriſt; fixed in Engl. 1257.
Wellee, Iriſh barony, cr. 1780 (name Knox).

Ells, Sir Rob. beheaded, 1470.
Ellingborough, Northamptonſh. 800 houſes bt. July 28, 1738.
Ellis, cath. built, 704; biſhopric erect. 905; archdeac. do. 1106; deanery, chancellorſh. ſub-dean. and treaſurſh. erect 1135. See Bath.
Elnlock-monaſt. Salop, founded, 680; abbey built, 1081.
Elphinſtone, Engl. baron, cr. 1628 (name Elphinſtone).
Elſmore, Irish viſc. cr. 1762 (name Noel).
Elſley, John, died, March 2, 1791; aged 88.
Elſt-Bowes-caſtle, built about 1539.
Elſt-Indies, diſc. by Columb. Oct. 11, 1492.
Elſt-Malling-abbey, Kent, founded, 1090.
Elſcote, Irish barony, cr. 1776 (name Lyttleton).
Elſenhanger-houſe, Kent, built before 1246.
Elſham-abbey, Eſſex, founded, 1134, water works company chart. 21 Geo. II.
Elſtmeath, Irish earld. cr. 1621 (name Nugent).
Elſtminſter, made a biſhopric, 1541; diſſolved, 1550.
Elſtminſter-abbey built by Sebert, king of Eſſex, on the ſpot where the temple of Apollo had once ſtood, about 600; its monaſtery conſecrated by Edw. the Confeſſ. 1065; rebuilt and conſecrated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560. See Weſtm.
Elſtminſter-bride begun, Jan. 1739; opened Nov. 17, 1750; coſt 389,500l.
Elſtminſter fire-office, erected, 1717.
Elſtminſter-hall, built about 1098; courts of law eſtab. there by king John; rebuilt, 1399.
Elſtminſter-ſchool found. 1670; again, by queen Eliz. 1560.
Elſtmorland, earldom of, created 1624 (name Fane).
Wetherhall-priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.
Weymouth-caſtle built by Henry VIII. about 1539.
Whale-fiſhery carried on for the oil only, 1578; taken up by the Engl. 1598. See Greenland.
Whalley-abbey, Lanceſh. built, 1187.
Wheels, duty laid on, Mar. 25, 1747; inc. 1776.
Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680.
Whitby-monaſt. Yorkſh. founded, 1075. The cuſtom of ſetting a hedge there in the river on Aſenſion-eve had its origin in 1159.
Whitehall-pal. great part burnt, Ap. 1690; totally conſumed Jan. 1698.
Whitehall-preachers, appointed, March, 1724.
Whitſunday, feaſt of, eſtab. about 68.
Whitfield, rev. Geo. born 1714; died, 1770.
Wickliffe the reformer died, 1385.
Wight, iſle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.
Wigmore-caſtle, Hereford ſh. built, 1074.
Wigton, Scots earld. cr. 1605 (name Fleming).
Wildfire invented by Callinicus, 680.
William I. natural ſon of Rich. duke of Norm. claimed the crown of Engl. of Harold, on a promiſe of it from Edw. the Confeſſor, 1066; invaded Engl. at Pevenſey, Oct. 1066; ſlew Harold and conq. this kindom at the battle of Haſtings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edw. the confeſſor, the only heir to the crown, reſigned it to him, Dec. following, and he was crowned,

crowned, Dec. 25; returned to Norm. but haſtened b[ack] Dec. 1067; crowned his wife Matilda, 1068; invaded S[cot.] 1072; ſubverted the Engl. conſtitution, 1074; wounde[d by] his rebel ſon Robert in Norm. 1079; buried his que[en] 1083; invaded France, 1088; died near Roan, Sept. 10[9] aged 63; ſucceeded in Norm. by his eldeſt ſon Robert and [in] Engl. by his ſecond ſon William II. See Robert duke [of] Normandy.

William II. ſecond ſon of William I. ſucceeded his father, and crowned Sept. 27, 1088; inv. Normandy with ſucce[ſs] 1090; ſubdued Wales, 1093; killed with an arrow acc[i]dentally, as he was hunting, Aug. 1100, aged 40; and ſu[c]ceeded by his brother Henry I. See Robert duke of Normandy.

William III. crowned with his queen, Ap. 11, 1689; land[ed] at Carrickfergus to oppoſe king James, June 16, 1690; wounded in the ſhoulder at the battle of the Boyne; retur[n]ed to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plot laid for aſſaſſinating h[im] Feb. 1696; fell from his horſe and broke his collar-bon[e] Feb. 21, 1702; died, March 8, aged, 51; buried Apr[il] following, and was ſucceeded by his wife's ſiſter, Anne. S[ee] Orange, prince of; Mary, queen.

Willoughby-de-Broke, barony of, cr. 1492 (name Verney).

Willoughby of Ereſby, barony of, cr. 1780 (name Burrell).

Willoughby of Patham, barony of, created 1546, (name Wi[l]loughby).

Wills are of very high antiquity (See Gen. xlviii.) Solon intr[o]duced them at Athens (ſee Scioa). Lands were deviſable by will before the conq. privelege of making wills granted by Hen. I. in 1100.

Winchcomb-monaſt. Glouceſtſh. founded, 800.

Winchelſea, earldom of, cr. 1628 (name Finch).

Winchelſea old town ſwallowed up by the ſea, 1250; the pr[e]ſent town built in the time of Edw. I. grey-friars monaſte[ry] built before Edw. III. caſtle built by Hen. VIII.

Wincheſter. The firſt cathedral founded by Kingil, king of th[e] Weſt-Saxons, who began to reign in 612; biſhopric founde[d] 636; city burnt, 1102; archdeaconry erected before 1111; preſent cathedral began about 1073; finiſhed, 1366; col[l.] founded, 1387.

Wind guns invented, 1648.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Window tax eſtabliſh. 1695; increaſed, 1747; again, 177[8] See Hearth money.

Windows were glazed ſo early as the third cent. if not before, though the faſhion was not introd. here till 680; nor did it become gen. till 1180. See Glaſs.

Winds, the names given them by Charlemagne.

Windſor caſtle built by Edw. III.

Wine, the art of making it, firſt diſc. by Noah; the art brought from India by Bacchus; none produced in France in the time of the Romans; ſold by Apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; li[-] cenſed for vending it eſtabl. 1661.

Winefred's, St. well, as ancient as 660.

Wingfield-caſtle, Suffolk, built before 1066.

Winterton, Iriſh earldom, cr. 1766 (name Turnour).

Wir[e]

Wire invented by Rudolph of Nuromberg, 1410.
Wire mills inv. by the Germans, 1563. See Iron.
Wirtemberg, earldom of, erected into a duchy, 1496.
Witchcraft. Six hundred condemned as wizards, and moſt of them burnt, in France, 1609. Grandier pariſh prieſt of Louden in France, burnt, on the ſuppoſition of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634. Twenty old women in Bretagne, France, put to death for this ſuppoſed crime, 1654. Nine old women were burnt at Kaliſk in Poland, charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to a gentleman of the palatinate, 1775. See Necromancy.
Witham, Eſſex, built by Edw. the Elder, 913.
Wizard. See Witchcraft.
Woden or Odin, was a leader of the Aſiatic Goths, ſome few years before Chriſt.
Wolfe, gen. James, killed in battle, 1759, aged 33.
Wolſey, favourite of Henry VII. appointed miniſter to Henry VIII, 1513; made archbiſhop of York, 1514; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; indicted for obtaiu bulls from Rome, without the king's conſent, Oct. 9, 1529; the ſeals taken from him, Oct. 18; ſtripped of all his places, Nov. following, but pardoned; arreſted, for correſponding with the pope, at his houſe in Yorkſh. and died on the road as they were bringing him to London, November 28, 1530, aged 59.
Wolſey's-college, Ipſwich, founded, 1529.
Wolverhampton cathrdral founded, 996.
Woodburn-abbey in Bedfordſhire, founded, 1145; town burnt, 1724.
Wood cuts invented by Ruſt, a German, 1460.
Wood's patent, for coining halfpence, granted, Jan. 1723.
Woodſtock, Oxf. a royal ſeat in the days of Alfred.
Wool card inv. by bp. Blaize, about 300.
Worceſter built, 255; biſhopric founded by Ethelred king of Mercia, and taken out of Litchfield, 679; Edgar's tower built, 975; cath. built, 1055; archdeaconry erected, 1089; deanery ditte, 1542.
Worceſter-college, Oxon, founded, 1713 (8 fellows).
Worksop-abbey, Nottinghamſh. built, 1103.
Wormes, edict of, 1521.
Worſhipping images firſt introd. here, 763.
Writing ſaid to be originally taught to the Latins, 1252 before Chriſt.
Wulfer king of Mercia, ſucc. Ofwy as 11th king of Britain, 670; died, 674; and ſucceeded by his brother Ethelred, king of Mercia.
Wyat, Sir Thos. execut. for rebellion, 1554.
Wycombe, barony of, cr. 1760 (name Petty).
Wycherly the comic poet born, 1640; died, 1715.
Wymondham-monaſt. Norfolk, founded, 1105.

YARD. See Ell.
Year books begun in the time of Edw. II.
Yeoman of the guards, 50, firſt inſtitut. 1486. See Troops.

Yew trees encouraged in church-yards for the making of bows, 1482.

York, Rich. duke of, father to Edw. IV. made protector of the kingd. March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Albans, 1455; declared heir to the crown, 1460; slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

York, the crown restored to the family of, in Edw. IV; the houses of York and Lancaster united in Henry VIII. See Lancastrian.

York built, 1223 before Xt. made an archbishopric about 625; city and cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1069; deanery, chancellorship, precentorship, treasurership, and archdeaconry of the West Riding erected about 1090; archdeaconry of the East Riding ditto about 1130; subdeanery ditto, 1329; monastery founded, 1072; cathedral rebuilt about 1075; St. Mary's abbey built, 1088; city burnt again, with 39 chur. 1139; Ouse bridge, rebuilt, 1566.

York, archbishop of, executed, July, 1406.

York buildings water company, London incorp. 1690.

York, Edward duke of, died at Monaco, Sept, 17, 1717, aged 27.

ZANZALEENS, a sect in Syria, arose under Zanzale in 535.

Zealand, the sea broke the dykes at, and overflowed large tracts of lands, 1530; again, 1568, when almost all Freisl, was covered with water, 72 villages overflowed, and above 20,000 persons lost their lives; again, Dec. 1717, when 1300 were drowned.

Zodiac, signs of, inv. by Anaxamander, about 540 before Xt.

FINIS.

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~~A~~ 100 animals
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Deer at 5 £ each
Sheep at one £ -
Rabbits at 1/ each

19 Deer 95
80 Rabbits - 4 -
1 Sheep - 1

100 animals 100 £
from Mwoy Herald
1825

My Friend
R. F. Thergill
3rd Daughter
was Christened
at Caerleon
in Jany 1827
by name —
Mary Ann
Mrs Elderton
of Clapham
& Miss Ann Fothergill
were God mothers
& Jas. N. Batters Ph
honor & God father

By Proxy of Gen
J. Fothergill

Jul 13th 1808

Thermometer in the
Passage of Library

at 11 o clock — 85
— 1 Do — 88
3 Do — 90
14th
at 4 1/2 — 88

15th 1825

Shade in Garden
92 Library 88
18th
2 o clock — 88

Clapham Census
1831

Houses Inhabited
1589 ——
Empty & Building
168 ——
Total of Houses 1757

Males - 4412
Females 5546

Total 9958
1831
1826 — 8588
increase 1370

BRITISH MUSEUM 12 JU 1905

at the Illumination
occasioned by the Bill
Pains & Penalties (relative
to Queen Caroline) being
last the following
amount of Windows
broke in the Parish &
immediate neighbourhood
of Clapham occurred
11 persons Windows
Broken Damage 69..7..6
to recover from the County
Defend.s & Plaintiffs ~~cost~~
Law Costs — 1106.9..10
in Nov 1820 —